The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873.—WITH SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The "Local Improvement" Swindle—"$25,000 in It"—The Temperance Bill—The Newspaper Grab.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 27.—The rush of business incidental to the closing of the session has commenced. Motions to move bills forward, and for other purposes having the same object, begin to crop up in large numbers, but were not, as a rule, very successful, to-day, in getting the requisite unanimous consent. Among the bills passed was the infamous Local Improvement bill, drawn up by Strahan. It did not pass with a rush, or without the House knowing what it was voting on, for the Speaker took care to keep the attention of members thoroughly aroused, to exercise every power at his command to stave off the passage of the bill, and to help the efforts of its few opponents to kill it. It was not idly that the little lobby of contractors, then watching expectantly at the back of the chamber said that they had $25,000 to put into this bill. In the first place it was reported from the Committee on Cities, not by the chairman, Mr. Pierson, but by Mr. Deering, who seems to have had charge of the bill. The Speaker endeavored to keep out the report, on the ground that it required unanimous consent for its introduction, but the point was raised that it was privileged, and on looking up the record it was found to be so. Mr. Pierson then moved that it be committed to the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Opdyke called the yeas and nays on it. The vote showed that the men who are pushing the bill had not depended on chance for getting it through. The motion was defeated, more than two to one. Mr. White, of Westchester, moved that the original Senate bill, as introduced by Senator Tiemann, should be substituted. This was as a test of the good faith of members who had declared that unless the bill was passed, many grave defects in the law relating to paving in the City would remain without remedy, and that they must vote for it for that reason. Again the yeas and nays were called, with the same result as before, showing the falsity of these representations, for it was known that the original Senate bill was exactly framed to remedy the defects referred to, and for no other purpose. The Speaker tried to gain time by temporarily laying the bill aside, but, of course, could not violate the ordinary rules of the House, and Mr. Deering was too faithful to the interests of his employers to permit the bill to be lost. He insisted that it be at once put on its third reading, which was done. The City members voted as follows:

YEAS—Clark, Smith, Patterson, *Burns, Campbell, C. G. Cornell, Deering, Hayes, Woods.*
NAYS—Blessing, Blumenthal, Opdyke, Mr. Speaker.

The total number of votes was—affirmative, 72; negative, 30. So the bill was passed, and will go to the Senate for concurrence. If passed there, the only hope of its defeat lies in the action of the Governor. The moment the result was announced the little ring of contractors, with Strahan at their head, took up their hats and left the Chamber apparently with great satisfaction. The bill has been amended somewhat in committee, and some of the worst features of it slightly modified. The Finance Department is given the right, under certain circumstances, to question the performance of contracts, and to inquire whether their terms have been properly executed.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

Legislation in the cause of temperance in any form is hopelessly defeated for this session. Mr. Crawford reported from the Committee on Internal Affairs the Local Option bill in its new form. An additional amendment, drawn up by Mr. Prince, was made, so that the election on local option should be held only "in the towns and cities of the State in which one-fourth of the legal electors resident therein, as determined by the number who voted at the annual State election in 1872, shall present a request in writing, addressed, in cities, to the Mayor, and in towns to the Supervisor, asking for such determination by ballot as hereinafter provided." The effect of this amendment, if the bill had become a law, would be, that in towns where a large Democratic vote existed, no local option election would be held, and consequently no heavy Democratic vote polled, while in Republican communities the last vote on that side would be brought out, on the general theory that the Republican Party is leavened with temperance opinions. It was useless, however, to attempt to persuade the House to touch the bill in any shape. It was evident that not a few had voted for the original Local Option bill in the confident hope that it would be vetoed; now, when the bill came up in such shape as would certainly gain for it the Governor's approval, the House did the same as it did on the Usury bill—backed fairly out, and defeated the bill by not voting at all. Though nearly every one of the 128 members of the Assembly was in his seat, after constant calling and recalling of the roll, (Mr. Lincoln moved a call of the House, but it was out of order,) only fifty votes could be obtained for the bill; forty-seven were recorded against it. The roll-call was varied by a great deal of confusion, caused by Mr. Clarke, who, rising to explain his vote, attempted to deliver a long written speech, and had only got half way when his time was up. The Speaker refused to allow him to proceed, and Mr. Clarke voted in the negative.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BILL.

Thanks to the Governor, the Industrial Exhibition bill will not pass in its present form. Mr. Woodin received an intimation from Gov. Dix that, before the bill could receive his signature, the interests of the City must be more securely guarded; so this morning, when it came up for third reading, Mr. Woodin had it recommitted for the purpose of amendment, and the mortgage clause, which was stricken out on his motion, will be reinstated. The City will not be called upon to lend a couple of millions or so on the preferred stock of the company. It remains to be seen how much interest will be exhibited in the bill by its authors, now that its most attractive feature is removed.

AMENDING THE PENAL LAWS.

The bill to divide the crime of murder into two degrees, a bill drawn by Mr. Henry Clinton, which passed and was sent to the Governor, has been recalled, and an amendment inserted to cover a defect which its author insisted did not exist in it. While the bill was pending in the House, it was claimed that if the bill passed as it was drawn its practical operation would be to release all criminals under indictment for those offenses to which the bill related. In opposition to this it was urged that one section of it expressly provided that it should not affect any proceedings then pending or offenses committed prior to its passage. This section, however, was really of no effect, for the act repealed all existing statutes relating to murder, and therefore left nothing by which offenses could be tried, except those committed after its passage. Those who had charge of the bill and its author denied this, and the bill was passed. Now it has been found that such would really be its effect, and an amendment framed by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, which continues all existing statutes relating to murder for the trial of offenses committed prior to the passage of the bill was added to it this morning by Mr. Husted, and it was again passed and sent to the Governor.

THE NEWSPAPER CLAIM BILL.

The Crary Newspaper Claim bill passed the House this morning. When it came up for third reading, Mr. Crary offered a series of amendments, mainly of a verbal character, and not affecting the general principle of the bill. These were adopted without objection. Mr. C. G. Cornell then offered another amendment allowing all claims down to the current month to be brought before the commission. To this Mr. Dexter objected, for in his opinion there was no reason why debts which had been contracted since the City had had proper management of its affairs should have a special and unusual method provided for their settlement. Mr. Crary said that on this single point the Judiciary Committee had been divided in opinion; he himself was in favor of the amendment, but acknowledged that the majority of the committee were not. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Prince, when called to vote on the passage of the bill, said that the questions involved in it were some of the most difficult and delicate which had come before the committee. It was certain that a large proportion of the claims were fraudulent, but a very little investigation showed that there were many which were justly entitled to equitable relief. The present bill had been drawn up with a view to sift out the just from the fraudulent, and he believed it to be as nearly perfect for that purpose as could be framed. Holding that opinion, he voted in the affirmative. The bill was then passed. If any measure of this character must be passed, the Crary bill, supposing it goes through in its present form, will do less harm than any other.

TWO IMPORTANT BILLS.

The important bills for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York, and for extending the time from three to five years in which indictment may be brought, were both passed by the Senate this morning. The latter was lost last night for want of seventeen votes, but all were given in its favor to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill for the improvement of part of Eighty-sixth-street was lost in the Senate to-day. A reconsideration was moved and laid on the table.

The bill introduced by Mr. Blakie, providing for the publication of court calendars, has been passed by the Senate. The Underground Telegraph bill was lost.

Brennan's bill, compelling the payment by the City of his employes, suffered defeat at the hands of the Senate. It secured only thirteen votes in the affirmative; six were cast in the negative. This seems to defeat it hopelessly. Even if it were to pass it is not likely to be signed by the Governor.

A petition was presented to the Senate from the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation counsel, asking for the immediate passage of "An act relative to the City of New-York," and an act in relation to raising money by taxation in the County of New-York for County purposes, alleging that the passage of said bills was indispensably necessary to enable the proper authorities to carry on the Government of the City, and to maintain its credit. Both bills were reported this morning from the subcommittee.

Evening Work in Both Houses—Several Heavy Grabs Killed in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 27.—The Supply bill came from the Senate this afternoon, for concurrence in the numerous amendments made to it there. The Conference Committee was appointed, and the remainder of the week, up to the time of adjournment, will be consumed in the work of getting the bill into shape for final passage. Mr. Lincoln made a motion to have the report printed, as was done with the General Appropriation bill. This would have kept the House here for another week; so, however desirable in itself, the motion was not, under the circumstances, favorably entertained. A resolution fixing the final adjournment for Thursday, at 4 P. M., was offered by Mr. Vedder, but being concurrent, was tabled. There seems no doubt about its adoption.

THE ERIE BILL.

Mr. Crary has given notice that he will move to order to a third reading the bill prepared by the Erie Committee relating to the leasing of railroads. It is scarcely probable the bill will pass at this late hour.

RUSHING WORK.

The night session of the House and Senate has been one continued rush of work. The concurrent resolution to amend article 13 of the Constitution, the only one remaining unconsidered, was passed by the House. A very lively time was had in getting a resolution passed to print copies of the Barnard trial for general distribution. The Democrats followed Smith Weed, and voted against it, while the Republicans were slack on account of the expense involved. After much trouble, Mr. Prince managed to get the requisite 65 votes.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE BILL.

The indefatigable temperance men have made another effort. They have amended a bill so as to make it partially conform to the provisions of the Ohio Civil Damage law. The bill was on the order of third readings, and after amendment was passed. It is asserted by some of the temperance men that it is too late for it to pass the Senate, and that they do not desire it, as it does not meet their views, and was not introduced at their instance.

BILLS KILLED.

The Senate has passed the West Washington Market bill, and defeated the Industrial Exhibition and the Newspaper Claim bills, all three of which came up this evening. There has been a powerful lobby here on all, but the Exhibition bill was woefully beaten. Mr. Benedict was found to be in favor of it, and Mr. Weismann, the former offering an amendment so as to have it appear that the New-York delegation favored it, but the Senate refused to follow. The following was the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Benedict, Chatfield, Foster, Harrower, Lord, Madden, Scoresby, Wagner, Weismann, J. Wood, Woodin—12.
NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bowen, Cock, Johnson, Lewis, Lowery, O'Brien, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, A. P. Wood—11.

The Newspaper Claim bill came much nearer being passed. Caldwell, the proprietor of a disreputable Sunday paper, who is pushing the bill, and the whole gang of claimants, were around the Senate, doing their hardest to get enough votes, but they stuck at sixteen, and the result was announced thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Baker, Benedict, Dickinson, Graham, Harrower, Johnson, Lord, Madden, Murphy, Scoresby, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, J. Wood, Woodin—16.
NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, Foster, Lewis, Lowery, O'Brien, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, D. P. Wood—12.

A reconsideration was moved by Mr. Madden, which lies on the table.

Meeting of the Committees of Temperance Organizations.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—At a meeting of the committees from the various temperance organizations, this afternoon, resolutions were adopted substantially as follows:

First—That the failure of the Republican Party to redeem its pledges to enact a local prohibition law places upon us the imperative necessity for immediate and decisive action.

Second—That the tendency of the leaders to cater to the lager-beer interest, and thus destroy respect for the Sabbath, thereby imperiling our institutions, should arouse all moral temperance and religious men to earnest opposition.

Third—That a convention consisting of one from each church, Young Men's Christian Association, temperance organization, and other organized bodies in favor of the Christian Sabbath, and the suppression of the liquor traffic, be called to meet in Albany on the 24th and 25th of June next to consider and decide upon future action.

Fourth—Thanking those members of the Legislature who stood firmly by the Local Prohibition bill.

The meeting then adjourned.

Rowing on the Savannah River.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 27.—The annual races of the Regatta Association of Georgia commenced to-day, under the most favorable auspices, the weather being clear and pleasant, which drew to the scene an immense number of persons. The balconies and every available position commanding a view of the river were jammed with an enthusiastic crowd of spectators, who evinced great interest in the result of the contests. There were three entries for the first race, which was between four-oared canoes and gig-boats, over a straight course of one mile. The race was won by Maggie, entered by the Vernon Club, of this city. Time—6 minutes 32 seconds. The second race was between single sculls, over the same course, and was won by Lily, of the Palmetto Club, of Charleston. Time—6 minutes 56 seconds.

The races will continue two days more.

GENERAL NOTES.

Two Wisconsin girls captured five wolves last week.

Gen. Ben. F. Butler has gone down into Maine, trout fishing.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention is to be held in St. Paul, July 16.

Postal cards command a premium of 100 per cent. in some of the country towns.

The "Editorial Notes" of the Boston *Globe* not seldom have a familiar look.

Oranges were selling at seventy-two cents a dozen, in Burlington, Vt., last week.

Once more Hon. Ignatius Donnelly denies that he is a candidate for any office in Minnesota.

Lewiston, Me., is to have ice-water tanks at the corners of the principal streets during the hot season.

The Grand Opera-house in St. Louis has been sold to Ben. DeBar, and lovers of the legitimate drama rejoice.

The poem at the recent meeting of the Kansas editors was read by a lady, Mrs. Louis Walker, of the Iola *Register*.

Gov. Osborn, of Kansas, has added $2,000 to the reward for the capture of the Bender family, or $500 for any one of them.

One Andy Garvey is under arrest in Omaha, Nebraska, charged with forging the Street Commissioner's name to a time check.

Writers of indecent matter on postal cards are subject to a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $5,000 for each offense.

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, vetoed eighty-six bills, and at his request over 180 were recalled and put in less objectionable shape.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* urges Hon. R. M. T. Hunter for the conservative nomination for Governor of Virginia at the coming election.

The contestants of the will of the late Harry H. Byrne, in San Francisco, have compromised their claims, and they are to receive $2,500 after the debts are paid.

A Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of Virginia is to be chosen by the Board of Visitors at the annual meeting on the 28th of June.

Two grandsons of the New-Hampshire signers of the Declaration of Independence, were on board the steamer Kearsarge when she sunk the Alabama—Capt. James S. Thornton, and Ezra Bartlett.

Mr. L. Cass Carpenter, who established and has successfully conducted the Columbia *Union*, the leading Republican paper in South Carolina, has retired, and is succeeded by Judge Thaddeus C. Andrews.

It is asserted that the body of a negro woman, who was burned in Virginia, a few days ago, was entirely consumed, even to the bones, but that the heart remained intact, and was scarcely charred at all.

A pair of mocking birds, who have built their nest in a honeysuckle vine near a dwelling-house in Wilmington, N. C., recently put a cat ingloriously to flight by attacking her boldly when she came too near their home.

Hon. John C. Burch is recommended in a Tennessee paper to the graduates of Yale College throughout the South for the vacancy in the corporation of the college, caused by the resignation of Mr. Joseph E. Sheffield.

Levi Souls was hanged at Marion Courthouse, S. C., last Friday, for the murder of another white man. Under the gallows he said intemperance had been his ruin, but continued: "I am going to rest; I hope you will all meet me in heaven. My faith is in God, and I am ready to go."

People down in Kentucky have started a report that Capt. Jack is a son of Capt. Jack Chambers, who was born near Frankfort, in that State, went to California with a party of fortune-seekers as early as 1845 or 1846, and afterward fell in with the Modoc Indians, and married the daughter of their head chief.

The wild man in the woods has made his annual appearance once more, and very early, he being this time in Fannin County, Georgia. He is represented to be eight feet high, and in a recent fight with some of the citizens who attempted to capture him, he killed one of them, as represented, and tore off the tail of a horse.

The Milford (Del.) *News* has discovered a new enemy to the peaches, it being a sort of weevil, which, under the glass, bears strong resemblance in color, shape, and motion to the black heart-worm of corn, though, unlike that, it can suspend itself by a web. It is thought it is hatched outside of the bud, eats its way in, and then speedily departs. It attacks mainly the Hale's Early, thus far.

The New-Orleans *Times* speaks an earnest and well-merited rebuke to those Southern Bourbons who condemn other Southerners for accepting appointments under the General Government. It insists that these men "have a right to serve the United States in any post for which they are fitted without incurring the charge of being foul, unnatural, despicable traitors, who should be gibbeted as such upon the detestation of the Southern people."

A man and his wife are reported to have died recently, near the Roane Mountain, in Carter County, Tennessee, from using milk, said to have been rendered poisonous by the cows eating grass on which vapors impregnated with arsenic had settled. It is also said that families who have lived in that neighborhood for years, have become, as it were, "acclimated," and that this milk never affects them disastrously. There is no local or general statute compelling anybody to believe the story.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* gives some additional particulars of the sudden death of Mr. James W. Wallack. It occurred about 8:15 o'clock on Saturday morning last, in a sleeping-car on the Richmond and Danville Road. The train was approaching Duke's Branch at the time, and Mr. Wallack, who was in fine spirits and seemed to be doing well, got up and walked to the rear end of the car, where he suddenly fell, and died in a few minutes, apparently without pain. Upon the arrival of the train in Richmond, Col. Carrington met Mrs. Wallack, and had the body neatly encased and conveyed to the Exchange Hotel.

Small-Pox Among Chinese Immigrants at San Francisco—Know-Nothingism.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The bodies of three Chinamen who died from small-pox were found to-day concealed in the pump-boxes of the steamer Lord of the Isles, lying at her dock. The vessel was ordered to be quarantined at once. The passengers are in the city, having all landed yesterday. The Chinamen say that one of their countrymen was ill from small-pox on the voyage, and was thrown overboard by them.

Local opposition to Chinese immigration is taking definite shape. The Board of Supervisors will pass an ordinance that all Chinese sentenced to the County Jail be deprived of their pig-tails; levying a tax of $15 a quarter on Chinese laundry-men, and prohibiting the removal of dead bodies to China. The representatives of the six Chinese companies have telegraphed to Hong Kong, representing the state of affairs, and advising Chinamen to stop coming to California.

Sensation reports are published about leprosy, as if it were a new thing here. The cases are all old ones, the disease having existed in this city thirteen or fourteen years.

WASHINGTON.

Satanta and Big Tree—How the French Change is Regarded—The Warm Spring Indians.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Secretary of the Interior has forwarded to Gov. Davis, of Texas, another letter urging compliance with the President's request to surrender Satanta and Big Tree. This letter incloses all the recent letters on the subject from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for that territory, and also a copy of the memorial of the Council of Confederated Tribes, a synopsis of which was printed in THE TIMES of Saturday. The letter adds that all the additional evidence and documents have been fully considered, by the President, and upon the same he reiterates his request in order that the promises made to the tribes which these chiefs represent may be kept intact, since they have complied with all the conditions which were prescribed for their action. The Secretary of the Interior has also requested the Secretary of War to release the women and children captives of the Kiowas, who are now held as prisoners, and who are being fed by the War Department at the expense of the Indian Bureau, as the appropriations of the latter do not justify an expense of this kind if it can be avoided.

THE NEW FRENCH REGIME AND THE LEGATION HERE.

The French Legation is much agitated at the sudden overthrow of the Thiers Government. The Minister himself, the Marquis de Noailles, does not conceal his surprise at the change of Cabinet. It is the general belief in the best informed diplomatic circles the MacMahon Government will be unable to maintain itself. The monarchical faction, which by so insignificant a majority has overthrown the Republic, is believed to have no other bond of union than hatred of Republicanism. They can never agree upon a permanent President. MacMahon is regarded as a makeshift.

THE BORDER RAIDS.

The Rio Grande Border Commission is expected to return here about June 15. Several members of the commission have already engaged rooms here after that date. It will require at least a month to complete the report. To this date very little of the proceedings of the commission have been made public. It is understood that the commission is prepared to make startling revelations concerning the enormity of the border raids.

THE WARM SPRING INDIANS.

The Warm Spring Indians are rendering such good service in the Modoc campaign, that any information in regard to their situation is of interest. The following very satisfactory letter has been received from their agent:

OFFICE WARM SPRING AGENCY, May 1, 1873.
Honorable Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the condition of the Indians under my charge. The grain is growing well, and all agricultural efforts so far are attended with success. The Indians have better fences, have done better farming than ever before, and I think from appearances, this extra labor bestowed on their land will be well repaid. The scouts who are serving against the Modocs all planted their grain and finished their farm-work prior to leaving, and as their term of service expires in June, they will be at home in time to attend to the harvesting. The day school is attended by all the children living sufficiently near to permit of their attendance, and they are making rapid progress in their studies. The Sabbath-school also continues without any lack of zeal in the attendance or attention of the Indians. Our large school-house is full to its utmost capacity every Sabbath day.

Since the treacherous murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, and the wounding of Mr. Meacham by the Modoc Indians, the white people have been, and are still, much excited, and the most foolish rumors obtain belief. The Indians have never been more peaceful here than at present, and there is no more reason to fear these Indians commencing war, than to fear the commencing of war by one section of this State against another section. I called the Indians in council a few days since, and stated the situation to them. They say there is no intention of war by any tribe of the Indians of eastern Oregon unless it is the Snake Indians; of them we know nothing.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Richardson will remain here during the Summer, and will return to his old quarters on Capitol Hill. His family will spend the season at Long Branch. Mr. Richardson only expects to be absent from the city during commencement at Harvard College, which will be the thirtieth anniversary of his graduation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BRITISH CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The American and British Claims Commission are making arrangements for their business session at Newport, R. I., which is to commence the 3d of June. Mr. Cox, the Secretary, will take with him twelve large chests of documents, Mr. Hale, counsel for the United States, two, and Mr. Howard, agent for the British Government, three. These documents cover only 141 out of 497 cases. The McDonald case is the most elaborate of all the memorials, depositions, and exhibits, making three printed volumes of 500 pages each. All the claims before the commission will be adjudicated by the 26th of September, the expiration of the treaty limits. Those who have business with the commission and the respective officers speak of them as not only being prompt in examination of cases presented, but more than ordinarily courteous in all their transactions.

ARLINGTON CEMETERY ON DECORATION DAY.

The Secretary of War has issued, through the Quartermaster General of the army, to the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, the following order relating to Decoration Day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 24, 1873.
The Quartermaster General of the Army:

SIR: The National Cemetery at Arlington will, on the 30th day of May, for the purpose of strewing flowers upon and decorating the graves of the deceased Union soldiers, be under the control of the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, and the cemetery will on that day be reserved for that purpose. All organized processions or parties desiring to visit the cemetery for the purpose of decorating graves other than those named above can be admitted on any subsequent day to the one above named upon proper application.

Very respectfully,
W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

Singular Story of a Robbery in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun, May 26.

A robbery was effected by the use of chloroform, in the dwelling of Mr. Charles Conway, No. 149 North Bond-street, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst., the facts of which have just been made known. Mrs. Conway, who was sleeping beside her husband, stated that she was aroused to partial consciousness about the hour named, and saw by the light of the moon or of the breaking day, two men at the side of the bed by her husband, one of whom had a pistol in his hand. She states that she seemed to be in a kind of dream, which she afterward knew was caused by chloroform. She could see and hear, but was not conscious of what was being done so as to be alarmed; she thought she was in a boat and that the men she saw were employed on the boat; one of the men was large and the other small; the large one, though a white man, as she knows from his beard and hair, and whom she is sure she could recognize, either had his face blackened or had on a mask. He applied a rag, which she afterward discovered was saturated with chloroform, to the face of her husband several times, and also to her own. The men partly lifted up her husband and got from between one of the slats and the mattress and bed on which they slept, a pocket-book containing $132, which they seemed to know was there. They also took his gold watch from under Mr. Conway's pillow. They then snatched up a quantity of Mr. Conway's clothes and went down stairs. By this time Mrs. Conway had sufficiently recovered to cry out to her husband, "We are robbed, get your revolver," and to raise the window and cry out as the men ran out the front door. Mr. Conway was then aroused, but too late to make close pursuit. In their haste the robbers dropped the clothes, and in the pocket of one of the coats was found the watch. There was no mark whatever about the doors or windows to indicate in what manner entrance was effected, and it is supposed they either had concealed themselves in the house early in the evening and saw where Mr. Conway put his pocket-book, or else unlocked the front door from the outside, the key being in it on the inside. The police and detectives were informed and kept the affair secret until all hope of discovering the robbers was past.

THE SAVAGES.

Operations Against Apaches—Suspicious Gathering in British Columbia—Mackenzie's Raid.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Company A, of the First Cavalry, which was sent from Prescott by Gen. Crook on the 1st of April, to cooperate with the troops engaged against the Apaches and Mojave Indians, found a band of savages at the head of Date Creek on the 6th, and fought them. In the action five Indians were killed, and all their provisions and blankets captured. Immediately after the fight the command received orders from Gen. Schofield to proceed to the Modoc country.

The latest reports from Arizona indicate that there will be danger of another general Indian war should the First Cavalry be withdrawn from that Territory.

Four thousand Indians have assembled at New-Westminster from all parts of British Columbia, under the pretext of holding a council. Dr. Powell, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that region, will meet the Indians to-morrow to hear their grievances.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Belknap received the following telegram to-day:

CHICAGO, May 27.
To the Secretary of War:

Gen. Augur telegraphs that "the Mexicans on the border are well pleased with the punishment given the Kickapoos by Mackenzie. The remainder of the Kickapoos threaten retaliation, but we are ready for them if they come."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

The War-Path Indians in Nevada a Myth.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, May 27.—Dispatches from Humboldt, Wells County, report the recent Indian scare at Spruce Mountain as groundless. The violent Indian demonstrations were caused by whisky. The orders warning them to leave or be killed were fabrications. The Indians have returned from Deep Creek Council to their settlements, and resumed their usual avocations. All is quiet again.

Funeral of a Victim of the Modocs.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The funeral of the late Lieut. Geo. M. Harris, United States Army, who was killed in one of the late fights with the Modocs, will take place on Thursday afternoon, from his father's residence, No. 1,715 Locust-street. The funeral will be a large one, as Lieut. Harris was well and widely known. The interment will be at Laurel Hill.

UTAH.

Contributions for Decoration Day Refunded—Speaker Blaine.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 26.—At a meeting of discharged soldiers to-night, instructions were given to the General Committee to return all moneys contributed to defray the expenses of Decoration Day to the donors. The action was in consequence of the solicitation of funds from Brigham Young, Elder Wells, and other Mormon leaders. The committee decided to return all the moneys collected, and gave the whole sum into the hands of the Treasurer of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be refunded to the contributors.

A local newspaper says Speaker Blaine sat in Brigham Young's private box at the theatre. This is not true. Mr. Blaine did not call on Brigham at all, nor did he, like most public men who visit here, permit the Mormons to pay his bills. Brigham met Mr. Blaine on the cars, and in the conversation which followed the Speaker talked very plainly to the prophet concerning the political status of this Territory.

The weather is still cloudy, but the snow is rapidly disappearing.

Brigham Young and Speaker Blaine—Fuller Accounts of Their Interview.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 27.—A morning newspaper gives the following account of the interview between Speaker Blaine and Brigham Young. Brigham wanted to impress the Speaker with the idea that Congress had no right whatever to interfere with the local affairs or the Governor of the Territory in any respect; that any attempt at interference was a breach of faith, and said that they should be left just as the organic law left them, and have full power to do all legislation without let or hindrance.

The speaker reminded Brigham that the Presidential contest of 1861, was fought on the distint issue of the right of Congress to control the domestic institutions of the territories, and that Mr. Lincoln was chosen on that ground; that Congress had exercised its power by abolishing the relations of master and slave, and that its authority was plenary in the premises, and the extent of its exercise a matter of discretion; that the organic act of Utah was by its terms subject to amendment, alteration, and repeal; and that no enactment of the Territorial Legislature was of the sligbest validity if Congress chose to annul.

Brigham said if that is your doctrine, our interests and our rights demand that we be admitted as a State. We have requisite population, resources, and wealth.

It may be true, Mr. Young, the speaker replied, that you have the necessary population and wealth; but, speaking to you with the frankness with which I should speak were I on the floor of Congress I must say to you that Utah can never be admitted as a State so long as the institution of polygamy is upheld and practised by the Mormon Church, and, as I understand, by the great mass of your people.

This remark seemed to nettle Brigham considerably, but he kept his temper, and proceeded to a long dissertation on the relative purity of the morals of the Eastern cities in comparison with the morals of Utah, contending that the superiority was on the side of the latter.

"But, Mr. Young," returned the speaker, "what you denounce in the East is done against law, clandestinely, and is admitted to be wrong even by those who indulge in it. What you do in Utah is not only done openly by the sanction of the law, but has the approval and command of the Church. With such practices and opinions radically differing from those of the people of the United States, you cannot, in my judgment, ever be admitted to a participation in the Government of the Union."

"Well, then," said Brigham, "what are you going to do about it?" You seem always to be worrying over Utah in Congress, and attempting to legislate for us."

"Why," replied the speaker, "what specific measures Congress will adopt is not for me to say, but I will assure you that Congress will adopt such measures as, in its opinion, may be necessary to maintain the federal authority in this Territory, but as to Congress worrying about Utah, it is my impression that the worrying is all on the other side. I do not think it would be right nor wise to do anything to persecute your people for what they may conscientiously believe, however much I may differ from them, but at the same time I would not leave on your mind the impression that Congress may not at an early time legislate in your affairs in just such a manner as they may deem best for the general good.

Strange Phase of Moral Corruption in Mormon Domestic Life.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 27.—During the trial of a contested land case in the Probate Court of Salt Lake County to-day, the defendant, E. Corsa, testified that she was the polygamous widow of one Winchester, whose first wife was Mrs. Winchester, his own mother. The parties in the action are all Mormons, and the testimony of the woman has not been doubted nor any attempt made to suspect her.

Capitalists are flocking here. It looks as if the Bank of California was to become interested in Utah mines.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The yacht Phantom sailed for Boston from Halifax, N. S. yesterday.

The ship Philadelphia is ashore on Bird Rocks, River St. Lawrence.

Two women were killed by lightning on Sunday at Ossawattomie, Kansas.

John Rosenfield, State Harbor Commissioner at San Francisco, has resigned.

Master J. R. Selfridge, from the Asiatic station, is placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. Commander Louis Kempff, from the California, is placed on waiting orders.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Stokes will not be rendered for several days.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature has unanimously passed resolutions accepting the terms of union.

William Powell killed his brother-in-law, Thomas Ayers, on Sunday morning, near Paoli, Kansas.

The new railroad bridge over the Missouri River at St. Joseph will be formally opened to travel on the 30th inst.

The annual State shooting tournament has been finally arranged for Monday, June 9, to take place at Batavia, N. Y.

Charles A. Russell, the murderer of James Crotty, was yesterday sentenced, in San Francisco, to be hanged on July 26.

George N. Bennett has been arrested in San Francisco for the murder of Street Commissioner Wilkins, of Stockton, Cal.

The steamer Commerce arrived at Halifax, N. S., from Boston, yesterday morning, and proceeded to Charlottetown.

The Boston Board of Aldermen have appropriated $161,000 for the construction of a reservoir on Parker Hill, Highland District.

Heavy rains in the vicinity of Quebec have so swollen the lumber rivers that about 5,000,000 feet of lumber have gone adrift.

The Boston *Daily Times* has been purchased by the proprietor of the *Daily News*, and the *Times* will henceforth be discontinued.

The Chinese of San Francisco offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of the assassin of Ah You, the Chinese interpreter of the Sam Yup Company.

Henry Baker, ex-Paymaster of the new branch United States Mint in San Francisco, died on Monday afternoon from the effects of his recent injuries.

Hon. John Gregory Smith was yesterday elected President, and Hon. Worthington C. Smith, Vice President, of the Vermont Central Railroad.

The Controller of the Currency has called upon the National Banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 25th April last.

John Huezman, ex-leather merchant, has been brought to Philadelphia from St. Louis, accused of forgeries on his father-in-law and others to the amount of $40,000.

The stockholders of the Concord, N. H., Railroad yesterday elected directors favorable to consolidation with the Northern and Boston and Montreal Roads.

John B. Gallagher, an Alderman of Philadelphia, was convicted yesterday of extorting illegal fees, and was fined $100, and sentenced to imprisonment for nine months.

Delegates to the National Agricultural Congress, which convenes at Indianapolis, Ind., are arriving there, and nearly all the States and Territories will be represented.

The bill in equity in the Credit Mobilier suit was filed in the United States Court in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, by J. Hubley Ashton, the agent for the Government.

The Chesapeake Boat Club, of Norfolk, passed Fort Monroe last evening on the steamer Lady of the Lake, for Washington, where they race with the Analostans, June 4.

The bill for the consolidation of the Eastern and the Boston and Maine Railroads has been ordered to a third reading in the Massachusetts Senate by a vote of 15 to 10.

Immense damage has been done to the crops in Kansas and Iowa by excessive rains during the past week. The streams have overflowed, sweeping away bridges and roads.

The bill incorporating the New-York and New-England Railroad Company passed the Connecticut Senate yesterday. It now only wants the Governor's signature to become a law.

John Voigel was shot and killed in a house of bad repute at Santa Clara, Cal., by a woman named Sabas Ruvi. She says he tried to kill her with a knife, and she shot him in self-defense.

Mambrino Temple, the famous stallion, owned by Col. J. Coleman, of St. Louis, died on Sunday. The animal was closely related to the finest stock of the country, and was valued at $10,000.

The Special Committee to arrange business for the New-Jersey Constitutional Commission met in Trenton yesterday, but owing to the absence of the Attorney General the committee adjourned to meet June 3.

Gen. Henry H. Bingham, ex-Postmaster of Philadelphia, received from the Treasury Department yesterday morning a draft for $509,000, to pay for property, a portion of the site for the new Post-office here.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane met in Baltimore, yesterday, in annual convention, with forty-three members, representing forty-one institutions.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Buffalo River, at Buffalo, yesterday morning. From papers found it is supposed to be that of D. M. Brenan, of Spartansburg, Penn. It had been about two weeks in the water.

The lessees of the Texas State Penitentiary have put a large force of convicts to work laying the track of the Texas and Pacific Railway between Jefferson and Marshall, and trains will be running over the road by the 1st of July.

On an excursion-train, on Sunday, between Lexington and Winchester, Ky., Jack Bradford shot John Pearson, and then cut his head nearly off, and threw his dead body from the train. Bradford was arrested. Both are colored.

The County Jail in San Francisco is over-crowded by Chinese, convicted of violating the sleeping ordinance, requiring a certain space for each man in the lodging-houses. None of them will pay fines, preferring to go to jail.

The body of Edward Taylor, colored sailor, belonging to the schooner Baltimore, of New-York, was found floating in the dock at Richmond, Va., yesterday. When last seen he was with two negro sailors who had threatened his life.

Henry Richie, forty years old, from Cropnyville, Rensselaer County, was arrested in Saratoga, N. Y., on Wednesday night, for intoxication, and was found yesterday morning hanging to the door of his cell, having hanged himself by his suspenders.

George Link, of the firm of Link & Black, of Philadelphia, drain-pipe manufacturers, while crossing the river from Camden to that city, yesterday, got out of his carriage, jumped overboard, and was drowned. Deceased leaves a large fortune.

The balances in the United States Treasury yesterday, were: Currency, $4,428,814; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,095,000; coin, $74,537,251, including $26,580,200 in coin certificates; outstanding legal-tenders, $356,539,800.

The stockholders of the united railroad companies of New-Jersey yesterday elected the following directors: John J. Astor, Wm. G. Cook, A. L. Dennis, Benjamin Fish, Hamilton Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Nehemiah Perry, Isaac W. Scudder, John G. Stevens, Robert H. Stockton, Asbel Welch, Samuel Welsh.

Gov. Washburne, of Wisconsin, has formally proclaimed a forfeiture by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company of the St. Croix land grant, which is now open to any company willing to subscribe to the conditions of the act granting land for railroad purposes.

Peter Casley was acquitted by the Saratoga County jury on Monday evening of the charges of complicity in the Waterford bank robbery. A motion that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in the cases of McCormick, McKay, Mead, and Tierney, who are under indictment for being concerned in the same burglary, was denied, inasmuch as they are in prison in other States. The District Attorney moved, however, that the indictments be put over to the Court of Sessions, when they will probable be disposed of.

Discovery of a Silver Mine in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—A valuable silver mine is reported within a hundred miles of this city, in the western part of Washington County, covering a large area. Ore already worked indicates a valuation of $4,000 per ton. Samples of the ore have been sent to a Chicago smelting house, where it will be tested.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Pierre Bonaparte in Paris—Sentiment in Berlin—Rome and London on the French Change.

PARIS, May 27.—Ex-President Thiers took his seat in the Assembly to-day.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte is in Paris.

The Prince of Wales has arrived here on his way home.

BERLIN, May 27.—Paris correspondents of the German Press assert that the movement for the removal of Thiers originated in Rome and Florence.

ROME, May 27.—The Pope in a speech yesterday declared that he had ever prayed for France; but that he would now pray with greater confidence, for the election of Marshal MacMahon to the head of that country was a guarantee of order and justice to civilization, which was menaced on all sides.

LONDON, May 27.—A special dispatch from Paris to the London *Times* says the new French Government has resolved to adopt a free-trade policy, and also to reduce the military expenditures. It is stated in the same dispatch that ex-President Thiers will resume his literary labors.

The *News* has a special dispatch from Berlin conveying the idea that it is the prevalent opinion in the German capital that President MacMahon will prove a counterpart of Gen. Monck, the restorer of the house of Stuart to the English throne, and that his election heralds a Legitimist restoration in France.

Mr. Thomas Hughes Protests Vainly Against the Adjournment to Go to the Races.

LONDON, May 27.—In the House of Commons to-day the usual motion was offered to adjourn over the 5th of June, Derby Day.

Mr. Thomas Hughes protested against the practice, and denounced as a public humiliation such action of Parliament in deference to what was called the national sport. He believed the example was injurious in the highest degree to public morals. He hoped the Government would extend the operation of the Betting Houses act to Scotland, where English sportsmen were still able to evade the law. The English papers were filled with betting advertisements purporting to emanate from Scotland. The police there were powerless against this gross scandal, which was daily increasing, because the local law sanctioned it.

After further debate, in the course of which the Government promised to extend the act to Scotland, the motion to adjourn on the 5th proximo was carried.

The Bank of England Forgers—Fire and Loss of Life in London.

LONDON, May 27.—The West India Mail Steam-ship Moselle which arrived to-day, brought from Havana the bank forger Austin Bidwell, who has reached London and been conveyed to New Gate. Another hearing of the forgery case will be had at Guildhall to-morrow, when Bidwell will appear.

A fire attended with a lamentable loss of life, occurred this morning in Berkeley-square. Six persons were unable to escape from the burning building, and perished. Six others were injured by falling walls. No water was available, and the flames spread with great rapidity.

The Religious Corporations in Italy Abolished—Honors to Manzoni.

ROME, May 27.—The Chamber of Deputies has finally passed the bill for the abolition of religious corporations.

Parliament has adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Count Manzoni. The royal Princes and the members of both Houses have gone to Florence to attend the poet's funeral. The ceremonies will be of a most imposing character.

Cuban Emancipation—Spanish Financial Measures.

MADRID, May 27.—Captain General Pieltain has been officially notified to carry into effect the order of March 24, directing the emancipation of 10,000 slaves.

The Council of Ministers has postponed the consideration of the Electoral law for Cuba.

There is reason to believe that the Government has resolved on measures which will considerably reduce the interest on the public debt.

The New-York Oriental Topographical Corps.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 20.—The pioneer party of the Oriental Topographical Corps from New-York, engaged in explorations of the Bible lands, have gone from Egypt to Syria and Asia Minor. A scale photograph of the Nilometer—devised by one of the corps—has been taken, which, it is claimed, will definitely settle the vexed cubit question.

A plan of rapidly taking altitudes of ruins, pyramids, &c., invented by one of the party is said to work admirably.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 28—1 A. M.—The barometer remains low, with south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain on the lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley; southerly winds, clear, cool weather, and high barometer in the Eastern, Gulf, and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, and north-easterly winds and cloudy weather in the western Gulf; south-westerly and south-easterly winds, falling barometer, warm, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain in the Middle and Eastern States and Canada.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, south-westerly winds, rising barometer, occasional rain in Pennsylvania and New-York, but clearing and clear weather will prevail; for New-England and Canada, warm, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain; for the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, cooler and clear weather; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States, falling temperature, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the Western Gulf. Reports are generally missing from west of the Mississippi River and the South-west.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park Row: 3 A. M., 62½°; 6 A. M., 62½°; 9 A. M., 64°; 12 M., 68°; 3 P. M., 75°; 6 P. M., 67°; 9 P. M., 65½°; 12 P. M., 62½°. Average temperature yesterday, 66½°.

Drowned in the Rapids of Connecticut River.

LANCASTER, N. H., May 27.—At Guildham, on the Connecticut River, six miles from here, this afternoon, five men were in a boat attempting to pass up over the rapids, when it was capsized. Three of the men escaped, and the other two, Joseph Chase and B. F. Poole, were drowned. Mr. Chase was widely known as a prominent business man.

New-England Woman Suffrage Association.

BOSTON, May 27.—The fourth annual gathering of the New-England Woman Suffrage Association, in Tremont Temple, attracts less attention, in point of numbers, than usual. The President, Julia Ward Howe, presided. The speakers include many veterans in the cause, who show no diminution of earnestness and hope of ultimate triumph. The Massachusetts Legislature is vigorously denounced for its recent vote giving the suffrage advocates "leave to withdraw."

VIENNA.

The Speculative Fever—Building the Exposition—Action of Building Societies—Rising Prices—The Crash.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Monday, May 12, 1873.

Perhaps there never was a more striking example of overshooting the mark in the wild and mad excesses of speculation than that just witnessed in this city. The desire for gain on the part of all classes in the community is natural enough, and one can understand the hopes for an abundant harvest of money so long cherished by the Viennese. Ever since the ground was cleared in the Prater for the foundation stones of the exposition buildings, they have dreamed of rapid fortunes and of unparalleled prosperity. From the highest to the lowest, every strata of the population rushed into the great speculation blindly, and, not content with investing their economies of the hour, made large drafts upon the future, and had them discounted without a thought for the means of payment. That, they appeared to think, was the affair of the Government, for it had undertaken to enrich everybody, and would see to the means of payment when these short-sighted bills fell due. The great financial panic has shown us the hollowness of these wild speculations, and the utter want of forethought shown by thousands of people.

THE BUILDING OF THE EXPOSITION.

Such generalities as this are usually read in a cursory manner unless pointed by an illustration. And illustrations could be given by the score. More pertinent than any are those drawn from experiences in the building companies. At first no one dreamed that the exposition project would assume such gigantic proportions, but as things progressed and news came in from all parts of the world, the directors were filled with the laudable ambition to make their exposition the grandest the world had ever seen. They had the experience of the past to aid them; their calculations were based upon the most carefully collected data. The grounds set apart in the Prater were measured off upon the largest scale, and embrace some 2,000,000 square yards, divided among constructions of all sorts, trial fields, parks, and gardens. The main building was also upon the grandest scale, and, no Austrian engineer being equal to the required immensity, Mr. Scott Russel was called upon for a plan. He assured the authorities that his gigantic dome could be erected strongly and safely, and he has justified his promises; for, whatever may be said of the artistic beauty or want of beauty of his work, there can be no two opinions about its vast and impressive grandeur. Yet in the appearance of this vastness every one is so much deceived that a sense of disappointment follows the first few glances, and were not the figures there to show the actual size, one would be tempted to ask if there had not been exaggeration in the published accounts. The rotunda certainly makes an impression upon you, but it would be going too far to say that even in a majority of cases, that impression is a favorable one. From this rotunda, large and spacious galleries radiate, and one after another "annexes" were added as the dreams of the projectors grew in importance, and as the world's interest in the exposition increased. Within these 2,000,000 square yards, on all sides about the main buildings, rose, as if by magic, whole villages of pavilions, cottages, chalets, minarets, tents, churches, work-shops, and buildings of all sorts, the whole forming a town too irregular to be designated as handsome, but one which may be called strikingly picturesque. It is something like the Champ de Mars of 1867, but greatly improved and enlarged. From day to day, the general plan was widened, and the first estimates soon became mere petty details in the great and rapidly-swelling total. The Austrian Government having charge of the plans, the calculations were very liberally made, and these calculations were gradually extended with the progress of the work. At first the maximum expense fixed by the appropriation was 15,000,000 of francs, but this sum has received many additions, and expenditures have been sanctioned which will swell the cost to something like 40,000,000 of francs. But while the massive grandeur of the main construction was an object of prime consideration, decorative effect was not neglected, and the monumental entrances are adorned by very fine gypsum groups, modeled by the finest Vienna sculptors. The cupola, seventy-eight metres in height, appears to be the only part of the building where artistic effect is a secondary consideration, and where decorative art is not brought into play. So far as the aspect is concerned, the Vienna Exposition far exceeds that of Paris; but I believe the arrangement of the latter superior to this. There seems to me a great advantage in the radiating halls of M. Leplay's conception, allowing a comprehensive separation of the States, and at the same time a comprehensive grouping of similar products to be compared. It might have been a desire to avoid the appearance of imitation which led to the adoption of a different system here, and, since it is a question of method rather than of artistic invention, it may have been an error. Once found, good methods and systems belong to the world, and there should be no hesitation in adopting them. The purely mathematical conception of M. Leplay is worthy to remain a type and a standard—that is, up to the present state of our knowledge. The arrangement of the grounds is, as I have already remarked, more picturesque than beautiful or convenient. It is very difficult to find any particular thing you want, and even with a map you tire in going about from one restaurant to another. It is a long and roundabout journey, for instance, from the English restaurant to the American. But this much said, I must again dwell upon the vastness of this work, both without and within, and upon the immense scale upon which the exposition is laid out, or the grand proportions it has now assumed.

ACTION OF BUILDING SOCIETIES.

During the growth of the original plan the hopes of the people were naturally increased. The English journals began to hint that, despite the many buildings then in the course of erection, there would be scant room for the crowds which would soon throng the Kaiserstadt, and Baron Schwartz felt bound to make a public correction, stating that lodgings would be found for hundreds of thousands if necessary. This removed all doubts about the number of visitors to the exposition, and the people plunged at once into the wildest speculations. In order to give all classes a share in them the building companies issued stock upon which only ten florins a share were demanded; and, while announcing that a call of ten florins more would be made at no distant date, intimated that this would probably be about all subscribers would be called upon to pay. There were, therefore, thousands of subscribers to the fifty or sixty building societies, and every servant who could scrape together the first deposits, put his name down for stock. Up to this point all is natural enough, and the only fault one is disposed to find is that every one and every company expended every kreutzer of money in hand to pay for two installments upon an inflated issue of stock, without calculating the effect of a collapse. But the great error came soon after, and it was another example of that avarice which led to killing the goose which laid the golden eggs.

RISING PRICES.

When I first arrived in Vienna prices were high, but did not appear to me to be excessive. I sent you a few items from my own experience, telling you that I paid, for example, 32 kreutzers for bread and coffee in the morning. Two days later it was 42 kreutzers; when I left, a cup of coffee and two small rolls in the morning cost 75 kreutzers; 1½ florins, if taken in your room. I gave my room rent at three florins a day, or three and a half with service, and my surprise can be imagined when, three days after I had posted my letter, I received a note to say that the prices would be just doubled on the 1st of May. It seemed to have been a general understanding to be moderate until the first reports had gone out to the world, and then break away into extravagance. But a majority were too impatient to wait until the 1st of May, and the truth came out too soon. It was curious to compare the *carte* from day to day, and watch the swelling of the figures, and we were accustomed to make bets as to the price of a slice of turbot or salmon, which had already swam, firmly but progressively, from 85 kreutzers to 1 florin and 70 kreutzers. This grand *spectacle des choses humaines* was too much for the cab-drivers, who could not see why they should be debarred by law from employing this graduated scale of prices and from joining in the general diapason. They struck for the purpose of knowing the reason why. Thus we were left at the mercy of the hotels for our carriages, and on the 1st of May I was forced to pay 22 florins for my carriage, and 1 florin extra for a *pour voire*. I heard of persons who paid 30 and 40 florins for four hours' use of a carriage. Within the city marks were changed upon all articles offered for sale, and even *articles de Paris* were held at prices which were simply ridiculous to one who had just left the French capital. As an average estimate one could count a florin (2 francs, 50 centimes, or thereabouts.) for a franc in Paris. Vienna is noted for its meerschaum pipes and its articles in Russia leather, or noted for the cheapness of these home manufactures, yet anything like a good article was ticketed at prices not far below those of Paris, if at all, and Aug. Klein, the greatest man in the world for Russia leather goods, actually sold his Vienna wares dearer in Vienna than he does upon the boulevards of Paris. My eminent fellow-laborer came in one day with astonishment depicted upon his face, and asked if I could possibly believe that Klein's prices in Vienna were much above those of his London house, and that it would be more profitable to buy souvenirs of Vienna in Regent-street? I could believe it, for I had just before "priced" a number of articles I very much wanted to buy, and had left them all in stock.

THE CRASH.

I relate these things to show the madness of the hour, and to explain why the crowd of strangers that came to the opening were driven away from Vienna. What money they had was taken by the hotels and restaurants, and, as the exposition was not ready, and hardly worth the cost of a second visit, thousands rushed away in three or four days, saying that things were a little dear just then, and "they'd drop in another time." The moment it became bruited about that the hotels were clearing, and that the departures were largely in excess of the arrivals, the crisis came. A panic led to disaster. The building companies made another call which no one was prepared to meet, and on the 8th I saw a number of persons who had given up stock upon which 20 florins a share had been paid, rather than "throw good money after bad" by paying 20 florins more. Money could not be had, and there were 108 failures in a single day. Of course I do not mean to say that this was the cause of the financial crisis in Vienna, for the real cause of it probably lies in the general inflation of values at a moment when so large an amount of money is locked up in Germany. The crisis has a long history, and a deeper origin, but I can only discuss some details of it belonging particularly to the City of Vienna. To make my distinction clear, I may say that the crisis was due to the abnormal state of the European or Continental money market, and the panic due to the causes I have above enumerated. The question now comes as to the extent of this disaster. The energetic action of the Government in coming to the relief of the Bourse may help matters on to a satisfactory solution, for doubtless the danger was greatly exaggerated. In such moments exaggeration is natural, and many who believed themselves ruined may tide over the difficulty and come out, if not ladened with stranger gold, at least not much worse off than at the start.

AN ANTI-HIGH-PRICE CRUSADE.

It is extremely distasteful to me to take a despairing view of anything which is not certainly and immorally bad, and I yet feel hopeful of a good result, if the public avarice can be controlled by police supervision. The present prices are an outrage upon humanity; and, since the keeper of the American restaurant wanted me to give him a good notice, I can do so in this connection by saying that his prices are more than fifty per cent. above ordinary decency and respect for mankind. It is due him to say, however, that he charges no more than the rest within the grounds, and it may be worth a trifle more to take your drinks and lunches under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes. But these restaurant prices are fearful; and, considering the natural tendencies of men who desire to make a very large fortune in a very short space of time, I see no remedy but police interference. Within the grounds, of course, the Director should have power to regulate prices when too high, and to abate all nuisances of this kind. The campaign of the Press against the hotel-keepers and restaurateurs is already producing good results. The municipal authorities have ordered a severe inquiry into these charges, and for the purpose of suppressing "piracy." This word is taken from the official journal. It has determined to put an end to the piracy which prevents strangers from coming to Vienna, and which seriously compromises the success of the great enterprise. The reports of the approach of cholera from the Orient; the delay in the organization; the imperfect state of every department—notably ours; the dreadful weather, and the financial crisis, are considered quite enough without the unnecessary complication which the official journal calls piracy. I cannot say that the word is either unparliamentary or unjust. No one thinks of blaming the Director or the Government for this unfortunate state of things, for Baron Schwartz and the Emperor find that, through a too greedy thirst for gain, the Viennese are slipping from their hands. But both, aided by the Municipal Council, seem disposed to act with vigor—with rigor, if need be—and I am hopeful of the result. The Vienna Exposition will be worth seeing a month later. It will be worth the sacrifice of a very considerable sum of money to all who can afford it; and I am inclined to think that "we unfortunates," *nous autres journalistes*, and the first victims of this systematic piracy, have clamored so loudly that a decided reform will be brought about. If so, those who come after us will be in duty bound to be grateful. We have paid dearly for seeing the empty space on exhibition from America and the work of unpacking in other departments; they may have to pay dearly also, but they will certainly see many of the wonders of the world.

PEYTON.

A New Depository for City and County Moneys.

Controller Green yesterday received the following notice, signed by Mayor Havemeyer and George W. Lane, Chamberlain, designating the Merchants' National Bank as a depository for City and County moneys:

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City and County of New-York:

SIR: In pursuance of the authority conferred by the provisions of section 35 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1873, the undersigned hereby designates the following named bank, to wit: Merchants' National Bank, in which all moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City and County of New-York shall be deposited.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
GEO. W. LANE, Chamberlain.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 27, 1873.

Controller Green has notified all the departments and officers of the City and County Governments to deposit their receipts therein to credit of the Treasury.

The Single Capital Question in Connecticut.

From the Norwich Bulletin, May 26.

This paper has always earnestly advocated one capital, not because there is the slightest ill-feeling here against New-Haven, although the action of the Republicans there at the last election was cruel. We are opposed to two capitals, for the reasons given by the New-Haven papers, simply because it is absurd to have more than one. The contest is the people's, not of one capital city against the other. The sentiment has been steadily growing in favor of a single capital, and we trust the House has enough courage, honesty, and regard for the people to pass this amendment, and give the people a chance to declare what their will is.

THE LAST OF EARTH.

Funeral of the Late James W. Wallack, the Actor.

The funeral services over the remains of the late James W. Wallack, the actor, took place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, in the modest little Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, more generally known of late as "the little church around the corner." While the bell tolled, and to the solemn and impressive music of the organ, the funeral procession entered the church, Rev. Dr. Houghton, the pastor, preceding the remains reading the Episcopal service for the dead. Mrs. Wallack, the widow of the deceased, followed immediately behind the coffin, dressed in deep mourning and closely vailed. The other relatives who were among the mourners were Mrs. Wallack's mother, Mrs. William Rufus Blake, Mrs. J. Blake, and Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wallack, and the members of their family. The corpse was escorted by ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, Mr. Theodore Moss, Mr. Alexander Stetson, Mr. Aaron Bright, Mr. Arthur Sewell, Mr. George Freeman, Mr. John Gilbert, and Mr. Mount, who acted as pall-bearers. The body was contained in a handsome rosewood casket, with silver mountings, whose glittering beauty was almost hidden by the wreaths and crosses of lovely and fragrant flowers with which the casket had been covered by the sorrowing friends of Mr. Wallack. A magnificent cross, surmounted by a crown, was placed upon the coffin by the children of Mr. Lester Wallack, while a lyre at the foot was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Adams. The coffin bore a silver plate, upon which was engraved:

James W. Wallack,
died May 24, 1873,
aged 55 years.

The church was filled by a large number of Mr. Wallack's friends, among whom were many ladies and gentlemen well known in the profession of which the deceased was an ornament. Among many others were Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Sothern, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. William Wheatleigh; Messrs. Polk, Leonard, Morris, and Bishop, of Wallack's Theatre; Mr. Augustin Daly, of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and Mr. William Davidge and others of that company; Mr. Sheridan Shook, proprietor of the Union-square Theatre, and Mr. Welsh Edwards and others of the company; Mr. Jarrett, of Niblo's Garden; Mr. George Wood, of Wood's Museum; Mr. John Duff and Mr. George L. Fox, of the Olympic; Mr. Magonigle, of Booth's; Mr. McVicker, of Chicago; Mr. John E. McDonough, Mr. C. W. Tayleure, Mr. John Jack, Mr. Geo. F. Brown, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. John Hoey, and others.

After the procession had taken its place in the church, Dr. Houghton performed the simple rites of the Episcopal Church, the musical portion consisting of the hymn "Rock of Ages," and the anthem beginning "I heard a voice from Heaven." After a short sermon, the final services took place, and the body was taken from the church and conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment, accompanied by the relatives and immediate friends of the family.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals Again Defeated—The Baltimore Club the Victors.

From 1,000 to 1,200 people assembled on the Union Grounds, yesterday afternoon, to witness the fourth game of the championship series between the Mutual Club, of this City, and the Baltimore Club, of Baltimore. The game was highly interesting from the first, and should have been won by the home club with ease had their players acquitted themselves with anything like their old-time skill. After the third inning they took the lead and maintained it until the seventh, when by good batting, aided by a considerable degree of luck, the Baltimore men tied the score by making three runs. In the second inning, Holdsworth took a very lively line ball from Force's bat, and by dexterity in handling it, made a remarkably clever double play, which was deservedly applauded. In the eighth inning the Mutuals made a run, and thus took the lead again, but as they allowed their adversaries to score two in the ninth, and then failed to alter their own figures, they were declared a defeated party by the following score:

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Force, 3d b......	1	1	0	1	Eggler, c. f......	1	2	3	0
Radcliff, s. s.....	1	0	2	4	Bellan, 3d b......	0	0	3	0
Pike, r. f........	0	1	1	2	Start, 1st b......	0	1	2	0
Hastings, c. f...	0	1	2	0	Hicks, c..........	1	0	5	0
Carey, 2d b......	1	1	7	1	Hatfield, 2d b...	1	2	4	0
Craver, c........	1	0	5	0	Higham, r. f....	0	0	3	0
McVey, 1st b....	2	2	4	1	Mathews, p......	0	1	0	1
York, l. f........	1	2	4	0	Gedney, l. f.....	1	1	4	0
Cumings, p......	0	1	2	2	Holdsworth, s.s.	1	1	3	3
Total.........	7	9	27	11	Total.........	6	9	27	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Baltimore....	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2—7
Mutual.......	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0—6

Umpire—Mr. Ferguson, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Baltimore, 5; Mutual, 6.
Runs Earned—Baltimore, 2; Mutual, 0.
Total Fielding Errors—Baltimore, 9; Mutual, 13.

NOTES.

The Mutuals take the 8 o'clock train this morning for New-Haven, where they play the Yale College Club in the afternoon. To-morrow they play the Harvard Club, in Boston, and the next day try conclusions with the Red Stockings.

During the remainder of the season all games on the Union Grounds will begin at 4 o'clock, instead of 3:30, as heretofore.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Eleventh Day of the General Assembly at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 27.—The eleventh day's session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was opened with prayer by Rev. George Duffield, of Michigan.

The report of the Committee on Ministerial Sustentation, with the accompanying resolutions, was taken up. The present system of sustentation, its continuance as a separate scheme or consolidation with the Board of Home Missions, was earnestly discussed for two hours, Drs. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn; Campbell, of Rochester; Backus, of Baltimore, and others taking part. The report of the committee, with the resolution declaring that the sustentation scheme has the confidence of this assembly, as a wisely-formed and well-conducted plan, and that it is no longer to be regarded as a mere experiment, was finally adopted. The committee was continued, and Dr. Jacobus was reappointed Secretary of the committee.

Elder Samuel J. Freeman, of New-York, read the report of the Committee on Mileage. The report shows that without a single exception the presbyteries had paid their mileage dues, not a penny being deficient; and that the presbyteries of Boston and Oregon had overpaid, an irregularity which the committee were disposed to pardon. The assessment of presbyteries for mileage was then fixed at six cents for each communicant. The report was adopted.

A telegram was received and read by the Moderator from the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, N. Y., pledging $1,000 contribution toward defraying the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions. It was announced that the minutes of the Synod of Cincinnati had been received and found correct. The question of the term of service of elders, or rotary eldership, then came up on a report from the Judicial Committee on an appeal of Mr. Fishback, from the Synod of Illinois South; and a report from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, on an overture asking the action of the Assembly on the subject.

A protracted discussion ensued, occupying nearly the entire morning session. Dr. McGill, of New-Brunswick, spoke at length against the rotary system as subversive of the office itself. It was urged by other speakers that, in view of an early union with the Reformed Church, the Presbyterian Church South, and other bodies, this assembly should not take definite action. The question was ultimately disposed of by the assembly adopting a resolution referring all overtures and papers relating to the term of service of elders to a special committee of seven, to report to the next assembly; and that, in the meantime, all ministers and persons interested be requested to give their opinions in writing to the committee.

The appeal of Mr. Fishback was referred back to the Synod of Illinois South, with instructions to reopen and hear the case.

The Moderator announced the following committee to confer with a similar committee from the Reformed Church relative to the union of the two churches: Rev. Drs. W. Adams, New-York; Henry Darling, Albany; G. W. Musgrave, Philadelphia; M. W. Jacobus, Pennsylvania; Arthur Mitchell, Illinois; Elders Geo. Junkin, Philadelphia; W. S. Gilman, New-York; Wm. Rust, New-Jersey; Albert Small, Maryland.

The *Moderator* announced that the business before the Assembly could all be disposed of at the session to-night.

Hearing in the Buffalo Shooting Case.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—The examination of Dr. Perkins for shooting Col. R. E. Johnston, United States Army, commandant at Fort Porter, for alleged criminal intimacy with Perkins' wife, began to-day before United States Commissioner Gen. Scroggs. The prosecution got through with their evidence, and the case was adjourned until Thursday. Public feeling runs against Johnson, who, although receiving slight flesh wounds which did not disable him from duty, failed to put in an appearance.

THE ATLANTIC BANK.

Report of the Depositors' Committee—Correspondence With the Receiver and the Controller of the Currency.

A special meeting of the Depositors' Committee and depositors of the Atlantic National Bank was held yesterday afternoon at Nos. 118 and 120 Maiden-lane. Judge Cook was Chairman. It was called by the committee for the purpose of laying before the depositors the results of its labors. With Mr. Fuller as Chairman, that committee put itself in communication with the officers of the bank in the hope of getting the depositors' money back again. After a great deal of work the result is little or nothing, except what may be explained by the following statement, which was made by Mr. Libby, who had an interview with and received the information contained in it from him:

ASSETS OF THE BANK.

Cash actually on hand, $312,194 86, which is deposited in the Sub-Treasury. The legitimate liabilities were $535,416 14, and disputed claims, $130,000, making a total of $665,416 14. Mr. Libby went on to add that there was cash sufficient to pay 47 per cent., even if every one of the claims were just. On hearing this, the speaker remarked that he had suggested to the receiver that he should declare a dividend of from 30 to 35 per cent. on $665,416 14 within ten days. This will probably be done.

Of the call loans, where collaterals were not stolen, and all of which have been called in, $100,000 have been paid or are to be paid, and this amount is included in cash in hand. About $65,000 is classified as doubtful. The suspense account is about $75,000; classed as doubtful—probably thirty to fifty per cent. is good. The reliable assets are: Notes good in hand, $53,000; call loans good and prompt payment promised, $43,000; actual value of United States bonds above the circulation they secure, $31,000; good bonds, par value $9,000; market, $8,000; safes and furniture, estimated value $1,800. Total good assets, $136,000. The summary of the doubtful assets reads thus: Payment of Taintor's bond when demanded, $20,000; lease of building, $7,500; suspense account, $75,000—estimated at $30,000; due from Taintor's brokers when the bank suspended, $58,000, of which $51,000 has been paid; the balance due and probably good is $7,000; doubtful bills recoverable, including protests, $43,247 21; doubtful call loans, probably bad, $65,000. Total, $177,747 21. The reliable assets are stated at $448,994 86. Mr. Libby further stated that, after careful investigation, it was found that Taintor had scarcely a dollar left of what he had taken from the bank, so that there was nothing to be looked for in that quarter. The Controller was ready to move against all the stockholders, but it was not deemed advisable to do it so long as an amicable settlement of the affairs was possible, which was the case in this instance, inasmuch as the stockholders were good for at least nine-tenths of the capital.

The following correspondence, a portion of which was read, explains all that has been done by the Depositors' Committee:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1873.

Chas. E. Strong, Esq., Receiver Atlantic National Bank:

DEAR SIR: The Committee of Depositors having failed, thus far, to get reliable information as to the assets and liabilities of the Atlantic Bank from the directors, officers, stockholders, or anybody else, desire to examine them with you, at such time as will suit your early convenience. The committee are anxious to make an intelligible and exact report to the depositors, and cannot do so unless they have this examination. Will you please appoint a time when we can confer with you and get such information as you may have? Some of the committee already know more about the details of the bank transactions than the directors profess to know themselves. Three of the committee are clear-headed business men, whose knowledge of the situation, and capacity to grasp its complex difficulties, will be of the greatest aid to you, and to all the creditors of the bank.

Yours very truly,
W. J. A. FULLER,
Chairman of Depositors' Committee.

P. S. Please answer this note to-day if possible.

This was the answer:

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1873.

W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., Chairman of Depositors' Committee:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 10th inst. reached me as I was leaving the bank to keep an important engagement connected with its affairs, and I was unable then to reply to it. While I am at all times willing to give any general information relative to the affairs of this bank to any one entitled thereto, I cannot allow anyone to examine its books, assets or liabilities without the order of the Controller of the Currency, under whose direction I am. The publicity which has been given to the more detailed information which I have already given to your committee has, in my opinion, seriously retarded the liquidation of the bank. I shall be glad to have the aid of any one depositor who is acquainted with the credit and standing of its dealers in classifying the loans and discounts of the bank. Yours very truly,

CHARLES E. STRONG,
Receiver Atlantic National Bank.

The Chairman of the committee then sent the following letter:

MAY 12, 1873.

Charles E. Strong, Esq., Receiver Atlantic National Bank:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of this date, I desire first to thank you for your prompt reply to my letter of the 10th inst., and to express for myself and the committee our cordial recognition of your uniform kindness and courtesy to us in our individual and official capacity. Next I have to request that you will prefer our application to the Controller and acquaint us with his decision therein. Certainly the creditors of the bank—whom we represent—are the only persons interested in winding up its affairs (except the directors and stockholders, of whom I shall speak presently.) The receiver and Controller are only the legal agents of these principals, and it would be a strange anomaly if the principals, who are sufferers, cannot confer freely with their agents and obtain all the information they possess. I go still further and claim—not as a matter of favor, but of substantial right—that we are entitled to what we ask; and that, within reasonable and proper limitations, the receiver and Controller should be governed somewhat in their action by the creditors. As to the publication of which you complain, I confess that I cannot see the force of your "opinion," that it has seriously retarded the liquidation of the bank. I can easily see how it may injure the negligent and culpable directors, and I can see no reason why the creditors should object to the greatest publicity. No honest man fears the light. The greater the rottenness of the concern, the greater the reason for the widest publicity. Our committee can easily satisfy you that the facts and figures furnished you by the President and directors are false. For example, the list of assets and liabilities promised me by you, in Mr. Southworth's presence, contained the item, "cash $230,000," (April 26, 1873,) which the President said was "good." Our committee have analyzed this item, and find it incorrect in several particulars. It is sufficient to say that $70,000 of this amount is made up of good checks of Taintor. *Exuno disce omnes.* Then, again, as to the collateral. Mr. Southworth told you, in my presence, that certain specified collaterals attached to call loans of the directors, and which had been lying there for years, were "good." Our committee have ascertained that he did not speak the truth. A director who had a call loan for $10,000 nearly eight years old, drew out $11,000 a few days before the bank failed and invested it in Harlem bonds. Now we submit that the less you have to do with the officers and directors, and the more you confer with the business men of our committee, the larger will be the dividend for the creditors.

In accordance with your suggestion, that you "shall be glad to have the aid of any one depositor," Mr. Libby, of our committee, will hand you this letter, and will give you such aid as you are willing to receive. The directors, who promised to confer and act with the depositors' committee, are shuffling and evasive. They "dodged" the conference. Mr. Burroughs only was present, and he refused to face the "music." The sensible suggestion—acceded to by you and the Controller—that the stockholders deposit with the United States Treasurer a sufficient sum to provide for the "disputed claims," (the amount and validity of which are not such as to be burdensome to them,) and to contest them on their own account, was not adopted by the directors. If this had been done the depositors could have been paid in full in three months, or less; the directors could have saved and utilized their franchise, (worth $100,000;) the further expense of litigation and receivership could have been saved, (as you have expressed a desire to be relieved from the position.)

As the directors show themselves as incapable of winding up the bank—and saving themselves from further loss, as they were in its management—matters will have to take the legal course. As it is clear that there will be a deficiency if the disputed claims are established against the bank, and that the liabilities exceed the assets, I venture to suggest what the depositors desire to have done under the circumstances:

First—A suit should be brought against the stockholders for $300,000 (please examine the case of Kennedy *vs.* Gibson, 8th Wallace, 498,) under 312.

Second—The Controller of the Currency is respectfully requested to bring suit, under 353 of the Bank act, against the directors. (The object of this suit is to have a judicial determination that they have violated any of the provisions of the act, so that "any" creditor may hold every director liable individually.)

Third—Proceedings ought to be taken under 555 to punish for a misdemeanor such directors, if any, as have violated the provisions of this section.

Fourth—We believe that at least one of the brokers who took money from Taintor can and ought to be indicted therefor.

Fifth—We believe that proper investigation will show that the twelfth and forty-fourth sections of the Bank act have been violated by the directors, and that the stockholders had not their stock paid up in full when converted into a National from a State bank.

Sixth—The creditors insist that they should be consulted before any doubtful or disputed claim is allowed by the receiver, and that no reliance whatever should be placed upon the statements or opinions of the directors in such cases. *Ex. gr.:* Mr. Borroughs told us they had concluded to admit a certain claim. By "they" he meant the directors. We insist that they should have no voice in the matter. The receiver should judge of the polity of contesting or admitting any of these claims, and he ought to be influenced somewhat by the directors. At least he should avail himself of such information as they may have. Again, the claim of Mr. Williamson against the bank for $57,000 stocks is not valid. Facts to establish this can be had from the Depositors' Committee. I mention this merely by way of illustration. The creditors and receiver should have unity of action and fixedness of purpose, and should work harmoniously together for the common good. Unless the fullest liberty be given us to examine the books, securities, assets, and liabilities of the bank, the creditors will certainly suffer. With such privilege we believe we can furnish sufficient legal proofs to maintain the foregoing suits. Without us we do not believe that any one will take enough interest in the matter to hunt up the necessary legal evidence.

These suggestions are given for your thoughtful consideration, and not in any spirit of dictation or officiousness. We feel grateful to the Controller for the zeal and efficiency he has thus far shown, and believe that we can materially aid him in his duties. We felicitate ourselves and the creditors that he has made so good an appointment for receiver. We know you to be an able, an honest, capable man. At the same time no one can be so much interested to resist invalid claims and to realize the most from the assets as the creditors themselves. Hence we repeat our request contained in our letter of the 10th inst., and ask that you will submit it to the Controller and let us know his decision at as early a day as will suit your own and his convenience. Yours truly,

W. J. A. FULLER, Chairman.

The only response to this we give below:

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1873.

W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose an extract from a letter received this morning from the Controller of the Currency.

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES E. STRONG,
Receiver Atlantic National Bank.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1873.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 13th inst., relative to the request of W. J. A. Fuller, Chairman of the Depositors' Committee, who desires to have access to the books, assets, and liabilities of the bank, and to consult with you in reference to your acts and proceedings in the settlement of the affairs of the bank. As soon as in your opinion all outstanding claims against the bank shall have been presented and an estimate can be made of the value of the assets, I shall be prepared to order a requisition to be made upon the shareholders of the bank to supply any deficiency. If it shall be found that a probable deficiency exists, in the event of the bank being called upon to pay for the special deposits which were used by the late Cashier, a requisition will be made, and, if necessary, a suit brought, against the shareholders for such deficiency, and if it shall finally be determined that the bank is not liable for the special deposits which have been used, the excess collected of the shareholders can be returned to them. In accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Kennedy *vs.* Gibson & Wallace, there is no objection, and I advise that you consult with any of the depositors or shareholders who may have knowledge of the value of the assets, or can give you valuable information in reference to the best method of converting the assets; but as there is but little doubt that the creditors will be finally paid in full, I see no object in exhibiting the details of the affair of the bank to any committee.

The publication of the list of depositors previously made in the newspapers was exceedingly injudicious, as would be the publication of a statement, in detail, of the assets of the bank. The Controller or the receiver will at all times give information to the shareholders in reference to the general condition of the bank and the prospects of early dividends. Any additional information concerning the affairs of the bank should not be furnished for general publication, or to private individuals, unless for the purpose of expediting the settlement of its affairs.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] JOHN J. KNOX, Controller.
CHAS. E. STRONG, Receiver Atlantic National Bank.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1873.

W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of the 16th inst. I have to state that under the instructions of the Controller of the Currency I cannot comply with the request in your favor of the 16th inst. Very truly yours,

CHAS. E. STRONG, Receiver, &c.

The Chairman then wrote to Washington:

MAY 17.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: As Chairman of the Depositors' Committee of the "Atlantic National Bank of New-York City," I desire to appeal to you, the highest executive authority, from the decision of the Controller of the Currency. He refuses to permit our committee an inspection of the assets and liabilities of the bank. The inclosed correspondence will explain our reasons for asking this privilege. The grounds of the refusal I cannot well make out from his letter, unless it be that he assumes "the creditors will be finally paid in full," and hence he "sees no object in exhibiting the details of the affairs of the bank to any committee." This assumption, in the opinion of the committee, is not warranted by the facts. Even if it be true, the committee are convinced that a refusal of their request is unjust, and that a compliance therewith will greatly benefit the creditors, whom they represent. As the Controller is "under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury," we respectfully but urgently ask that the decision of the Controller may be reserved, and that the committee of the creditors (under such regulations as you may impose) may have the permission they ask. A reply, at your early convenience, stating whether you will or will not grant our request, will much oblige,

Yours very respectfully,
W. J. A. FULLER,
Chairman Depositors' Committee.

The following is Secretary Richardson's reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1873.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., in which you appeal from the decision of the Controller of the Currency, as expressed in his letter of the 15th inst. to Charles E. Strong, Receiver of the Atlantic National Bank. As the decision referred to seems to me just and reasonable, I cannot consistently reverse it.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., Chairman Depositors' Committee, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

At the conclusion of the business meeting yesterday, the following letter was read by Mr. Libby. It explains the situation:

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1873.

To the Committee of Depositors of the Atlantic National Bank:

GENTLEMEN: I have received an answer from the Secretary of the Treasury, declining to reverse the decision of the Controller. As I shall leave for Europe in a few days, I am compelled to resign my position on your committee. We have all been diligent in our endeavors to ascertain the condition of the affairs of the bank, thus far without practical result. We only know that the receiver has over $300,000 in cash, and the Controller holds over $112,000 in United States bonds, and yet we have no intimation of a dividend. The figures handed me by the receiver show, on paper, that the assets will meet all the liabilities, without calling upon the stockholders for contribution. The directors have been profuse in promises, but there has been a total failure of performance. The day after the appointment of the receiver, one of the directors wrote me as follows: "At our meeting to-day it was fully understood that the directors would act with the depositors. They felt confident nothing unreasonable would be asked. They earnestly desire that the stockholders and depositors, being the only parties in interest, may be enabled to settle the thing themselves." I replied that we wanted nothing unreasonable—we only wanted our money, that was all. The writing of this letter was the first and only thing the directors or stockholders have done, so far as we have any knowledge. An unsuccessful attempt has been made by a single depositor to put the bank into bankruptcy. There were five lawyers engaged in the proceeding, one for the bank and two for the receiver. From my observation and experience I should suggest that so far as the creditors have any voice in the matter, it would be well to say to the receiver that it would be cheaper and better for us to allow every claim presented, no matter how large or iniquitous, than to contest it. If ever there was a case where the "Sermon on the Mount" would be applicable, it is ours: "And if any man will sue thee at law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also." Matt. v.; 40. There are many lawyers who will see the peculiar application of this text. Without saying a word against the receiver, or the Government circle, who are managing our business to suit themselves, I will venture the prediction that $100,000 will not cover the legal expenses, and the amount will have to come out of our pockets. I see no hope of our forming any exception to the general rule, viz, that when a bank fails the officials seem to think that it is jetsam and flotsam for their benefit, with which the real owners have nothing to do. The Stuyvesant Bank has not paid any dividends—and never will. The Ocean Bank with a surplus of $750,000, has only paid seventy cents on the dollar. I do not see why the Atlantic Bank should do any better. Not that I say a word against any of these receivers or officials, "for they are all honorable men." If they refuse to take the advice of business men, or consult with the creditors and are held to no accountability, what better can we expect? To be sure we may have some slight remedy. Thus, application may be made to a State Court, (under the provisions of the Bank act,) to fix the compensation of the receiver and to pass upon his disbursements for counsel fees and other purposes. Then, again, we can apply to the Court for the inspection of assets and liabilities, which has been refused us by the executive authority. "Every man has his day in court," and I do not believe that the Court is ousted of its common law jurisdiction by the Bank act. It is true that Judge Blatchford stated from the bench that the court had no jurisdiction because an officer of the United States, under the authority of the Bank act, had taken possession of the bank and was administering its affairs. This was said, however, in reference to the application to have the bank adjudicated bankrupt, and must be treated as obiter dicta so far as our application for an inspection of the assets and liabilities is concerned. I have prepared the papers, and should advise that the receiver, Controller, and Secretary of the Treasury be made to "show cause" why the creditors should not have an inspection of the bank's assets and liabilities. If this application be denied, then the National Bank act is a national fraud, and there will be neither protection against nor remedy for the grossest misconduct. For if the creditors are not permitted to supervise the action of the Government officials, no one else can or will. The sooner the Bank act is amended and the receiver of defunct banks subjected to the control of the courts, the better for depositors and the better for the country. If there were diversity of opinion—clashing of interests—then there might be some shadow of excuse for refusing to permit our "interference" with our own affairs. But as the various claims and creditors are solidified in our committee, I cannot see any good reason why this Government circle should be so anxious about secrecy, and should persist in "ways that are dark." It is none of their business—what we choose to publish. I cannot characterize their conduct as anything but a high-handed outrage upon the plainest principles of common sense and common honesty.

I have been asked repeatedly what reason the Government officials had for refusing to let us look at our own property. I could only reply that they must answer their own conundrums. I have referred them to the correspondence of the Controller, which was intended to be diplomatic, but which would have done credit to Jack Bunsby. Perhaps you can understand its Delphic-oracular meaning—I cannot.

I hope you will look sharp after the delinquent directors who have abused our confidence. I speak now wholly outside of the Taintor defalcation. John S. Prouty, a stockholder in the bank, told me that some nine months ago he had a cotton speculation with Mr. Burrows (the largest stockholder) and Mr. Southworth, the President. The result was disastrous, a judgment having been recovered against them. Mr. Prouty said his loss was $20,000; and when advised by Mr. Burrows to settle the judgment, he told Mr. Prouty that Mr. Southworth could make no contribution, as he was then bankrupt! And yet this director and stockholder permitted an insolvent President to "run the bank" until it was "cleaned out!" Among the call loans I find $13,000 charged to the name of Southworth. I also find about the same amount charged to several other directors. Their collaterals (!) were not stolen! About $164,000 of these collaterals were not taken by Taintor. Is not the inference fair that these questionable collaterals ("lead stock," "Empire Life Insurance stock," *et id omne genus*) were not marketable? Taintor undoubtedly took all that he could sell on the street. The list of call loans reached $463,711 37, while the notes discounted amounted only to $191,592 97 the day the bank stopped. Is it a wonder that this disproportion ruined the bank, and gave Taintor a better chance for a larger haul?

If these directors do not pay up their call loans, whether they are insolvent or responsible, it will be your duty to see that they are brought to condign punishment. There is another little matter to which I desire to call your attention. The insurance company that makes a claim for a loan of $60,000, upon collaterals left with Taintor, should be looked after. Lenders don't generally deposit the borrower's collaterals with the borrower himself! Most people would say this was "a little too thin," and "would not wash." Perhaps, however, it would be cheaper to pay the claim, large as it is, than to contest it.

In taking leave of the committee, whose association has been so pleasant, and whose zeal and labors have deserved much greater success than has thus far been achieved, I desire to wing a Parthian arrow in my flight for the Summer meditations of the culpable directors.

In "Van Campen's case, 2 Benedict, 419, Judge Blatchford says: 'The indebtedness of the prisoner to the bank is claimed to be merely an overdraft, and not criminal. This is not so. Where a President of a bank, charged as a trustee with the administration of the funds of the bank in his hands, converts them to his own use, he embezzles and abstracts them within the statute referred to, unless he shows authority for so doing.'" [13 U. S. Statute at Large, 116, sec. 55 of the act of June 3, 1864.] This is sound logic and sound law, and applies with equal force to the directors, who must pay up their call loans in full, or somebody will go to Sing Sing besides the defaulting cashier. If I don't get one hundred cents on the dollar for my deposit, I shall look after this part of the business on my return from Europe.

Yours very truly,
W. J. A. FULLER.

Before the meeting closed the Secretary was instructed to send circulars to all the depositors requesting them to balance their books and send in their claims against the bank. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNIONS.

The Fifty-seventh Anniversary of the New-York Missionary Union.

The New-York Sunday-School Missionary Union held its fifty-seventh anniversary yesterday. The various schools throughout the City, in accordance with the directions of the Committee of Arrangements, assembled at 2 o'clock in the churches designated for their divisions, where religious exercises were held, consisting of the singing of hymns by the children, and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures, followed by short addresses by gentlemen interested in the work of Sunday-school teaching. The services were brought to a close by the singing of the Doxology and a benediction by the presiding pastor, after which the children, under the charge of their teachers, were marched in procession to their several class-rooms, where an entertainment had been prepared for them. Judging from the numbers present at each church, the work of the Union has met with most encouraging success. The following are the churches where meetings of the children were held:

Division 1, consisting of Schools Nos. 26, 29, 46, and 155, under the charge of Wm. D. Harris, committee; Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets. Division 2, consisting of Schools Nos. 2, 12, 37, and 141, O. A. Jarvis, committee in charge; Calvary Chapel, No. 155 Worth-street. Division 3, composed of Schools Nos. 10, 15, 22, 64, 69, and 96; Presbyterian Church, Allen-street. Division 4, Schools Nos. 37, 58, 66, and 130, P. H. Smurts, committee in charge; Union Reform Church, Sixth-avenue and Amity-street. Division 5, School No. 146, H. Boah, committee; Olivet Chapel, Second-street. Division 6, composed of Schools Nos. 76, 81, 89, 113, 122, and 221, W. J. Woodward, committee having charge; Church of the Strangers, Mercer-street, near Eighth-street. Division 7, Schools Nos. 47, 64, 68, 140, and 186, C. P. Ockerhausen, committee; St. James Lutheran Church, No. 206 East Fifteenth-street. Division 9, Schools Nos. 74, 88, 102, 103, and 139, E. M. Kingsley, committee in charge; Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Twenty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue. Division 10, composed of Schools Nos. 8, 23, 29, 30, 98, and 117, E. T. Looke, committee in charge; Collegiate Reform Dutch Church, Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. Division 11, School No. 17, David Wetmore, committee; Madison-square Mission, Third-avenue, near Thirtieth-street. Division 12, Schools Nos. 3 and 207, John E. Parsons, committee; Brick Church Mission, Thirty-fifth-street. Division 13, Chapel School, E. B. Monroe, committee; Knox Memorial Chapel, Ninth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street. Division 14, Schools Nos. 6, 64, 70, 92, 114, 128, and 151, E. C. Wilder, committee; Church of the Disciples, Forty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue. Division 15, School No. 143, Rev. J. S. Stern, committee; Chapel of Shepherd's Flock, No. 330 West Forty-third-street. Division 16, Schools Nos. 25, 26, 40, 61, 75, 124, and 177, Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., committee; Madison-avenue Reformed Church, Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue. Division 17, Schools Nos. 160 and 180, John R. Sim, committee; Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. Division 18, Schools Nos. 31, 82, 99, 115, and 165; Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Seventy-first-street and Ninth-avenue. Division 19, School No. 100, Irah Chase, committee; House of Refuge, Randall's Island. Division 20, School No. 201, William Taylor, committee; Juvenile Asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-second-street. Division 21, Schools Nos. 16, 34, 63, 97, 101, 123, and 198, J. Finley Smith, committee; Harlem. Division 22, Schools Nos. 87, 95, 133, 148, 149, 154, 187, 200, 216, 200, J. Archibald, committee; Morrisania and Tremont. Division 23, A. S. Jewell, committee; Schools Nos. 7, 77, 104, 105, 174, 178, 184, 193, 210, and 212; Jersey City. Division 24, Hoboken, D. M. Stiger, committee; Schools Nos. 21, 112, 150, 194, 208. Division 25, Staten Island, A. C. Wood, committee; Schools Nos. 15, 43, 55, 119, 129, 175. Division 26, Brooklyn, E. D., J. M. Coppernoll, committee; Schools Nos. 62, 78, 86, 90, 107, 110, 135, 144, 145, 158, 196, 199, 203, 217. Division 27, Bushwick, Long Island, J. H. Hart, committee; Schools Nos. 79, 147, 183. Division 28, Greenpoint, Long Island, J. N. Stearns, committee; Schools Nos. 71, 131, 218.

The Thirteenth Anniversary of the Baptist Union.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Baptist Sunday-school Union was celebrated yesterday afternoon in all the Baptist Churches in the City. At the East Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, Mr. George Lowes presided. The programme was as follows:

1. Hymn, "Incense to Christ." 2. Prayer. 3. Hymn, "Awake Ye Soldiers." 4. Address. 5. Hymn, "On for the Prize." 6. Address. 7. Hymn, "Scattered Diamonds." 8. Benediction.

The prayer was offered by Rev. S. Allmann, and the addresses by Dr. Hodge and Rev. Mr. Walsh. At this church were the following schools: Emanuel Mission, Sixth-street Church, East Church, First Mariners' and First Swedish Church Schools. At the conclusion of the services the children returned to their different schools, and were regaled with cakes, ice-cream, oranges, &c. The same programme, with different speakers, was carried out at the following churches by the schools named:

Macdougal-street Church, Roger Hart in the chair—Laight-street Mission, Macdougal-street, North Church, Berean Church, Abyssinia Church, and Zion Church Schools.

Calvary Church, W. A. Cauldwell in the chair—Sixteenth Church, Sixteenth Church Mission, Calvary Church, and South Church Schools.

Central Park Church, J. W. Byckman in the chair—First Harlem Church, Second Harlem Church, Central Park Church, German Mission, Harlem, and Baptist Sunday-school, Harlem, Schools.

Fifth-avenue Church, B. F. Judson in the chair—First Church, Fifth-avenue Church, Madison-avenue Church, and Bethesda Chapel Mission Schools.

Plymouth Church, Thomas R. Harris in the chair—Bethany Mission, Plymouth Church, Fifty-third-street German Mission, and Second German Church Schools.

Tabernacle Church, Thomas L. Harris in the chair—Colgate Mission, Stanton-street Church, Tabernacle Church, First German Church, and German Salem Church Schools.

West Fifty-third-street Church, W. H. Haynes, in the chair—Pilgrim Church, Central Church, Trinity Church, West Fifty-third-street Church, and Amity Church Schools.

Warburton-avenue Church, Yonkers, Wm. Holmes, in the chair—Warburton-avenue Church, Mission, and First Church (Hastings) Schools.

Park-avenue Church, Staten Island, J. G. Snelling in the chair—Park-avenue, Mariners' Harbor, First Graniteville, South Church, and West Church Schools.

First Church, Melrose, R. H. Lievesley in the chair—First Church, German Bethel, (Morrisania,) North New-York, and Pilgrim Church (West Farms) Schools.

First Church, Nyack, Rev. F. Greaves in the chair—First Church, (Nyack,) First Church, (Piermont,) First Church, (Middletown,) Spring Valley, Hempstead, (Rockland County,) and Shiloh, (Newburg,) Schools.

Mount Vernon Church, Edward J. Graff in the chair—First Church, (White Plains,) Mount Vernon Church, Salem, (New-Rochelle,) North Port Chester, and King-street, (Greenwich,) Schools.

The children, with their gay and variegated dresses, sashes, and banners presented a neat and pleasing appearance. The exercises in all the schools commenced at 2:15 and ended about 3:30.

Arrest of a Professional Thief.

Orders having been issued by Capt. Irving, of the Central Office Detective Squad, for the officers of his command to bring in all the professional thieves they could find, Detective Dusenberry proceeded to Fulton Market yesterday morning to watch the Belt line of cars, thinking that some sharp professional thief would try and avoid being seen in the more exposed parts of the City, and at the same time steal, by "working" the Belt line. The detective had not been long at his post when his industry was rewarded by seeing Jimmy Duey, alias James Watson, a notorious pickpocket, and a confederate, or "stall," on the rear platform of a passing car. Duey had an overcoat thrown across his arm, and was evidently endeavoring to rob a gentleman against whom he was leaning. Detective Dusenberry at once jumped on the car and collared Duey, whose companion escaped. Duey was brought before Justice Dowling at the Tombs. He gave his name as William Warner, and, as usual with professional pickpockets, secured the services of one of the Tombs lawyers, who contended that his client was illegally arrested. Detective Dusenberry made the affidavit necessary to secure judicial action under the act for the punishment of professional criminals, and Justice Dowling promptly committed Duey. As the prisoner was being removed Justice Dowling said: "Detective Dusenberry, bring in as many of these men as you can and I will sustain you. As far as I am concerned, I will send every one of them up the river."

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury:

From taxes, water rent and interest..........	$6,145 29
From street openings and improvements and interest..........	6,551 03
From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent..........	8,054 56
From Croton water rent..........	9,318 70
Total..........	$30,069 58

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Opening of the Season—Necessity for Amateur Clubs—How to Improve the Health of Our Young Men.

After an unusually long and severe Winter and a Spring which was a disgrace to Nature's arrangement of the seasons and a sore puzzle to Probabilities himself, the glorious Summer sun refuses any longer to hide his light under a bushel. Boating clubs, yachting clubs, cricket clubs, and base-ball clubs are all alive, and will soon be in the thick of their season. But to what extent is the great mass of young men, who are crowded in cheap boarding-houses in this excessively hot and stuffy Metropolis, interested in this matter? Practically none at all. Last Autumn THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in a series of articles, called the attention of its readers to the absolute necessity of exercise and the vital importance of athletic sports, involving as they do not only a healthy exercise of the muscles, but a good dose of fresh air. In those articles the young men of this City were urged not to allow the approaching Winter to pass away without organizing any number of athletic clubs. A variety of useful suggestions to this end were made; rules governing similar clubs in Great Britain were published, and short accounts were given of the few clubs already in existence here. These appeals of THE TIMES to young men have, so far, produced little result worth speaking of. One or two more clubs have certainly been established, but as a general thing the only result has been a paltry accession of members to the already existing clubs. Why is this? It should be as natural for a strong and healthy young man to take athletic exercise as it is for him to eat his breakfast. It should be the greatest, as it is the purest, source of enjoyment, and yet the theatre and the billiard-room seem likely for another Summer season to be the only recreation of the bulk of the young men of New-York. Nature will again revenge herself on their passiveness by making them feel the heat all the more.

There is base-ball, for instance—it has been dignified with the proud title of our national game. Was there ever such a misnomer? What proportion of our male population play base-ball? It is a first-rate athletic game. It involves quickness of eye, nerve, judgment, strength of arm, and swiftness of foot. What more can we desire? It has one other great advantage, too, that it does not take long to play a game. And yet, practically, the game of base-ball is confined to a small number of professional players, who earn a living by exhibiting themselves from town to town in contests with rival professional nines. This is not a game—it is not even amusement; it is a mere occupation, bringing in money. No! not till base-ball has assumed the characteristics which cricket has for generations possessed in England—till clubs of amateurs have so perfected themselves in base-ball as to be able to turn out teams which shall beat professional nines, will base-ball be in any way entitled to be styled our national game. Such a consummation can be reached. There is not a clerk in a mercantile house who cannot devote a couple of hours of each secular day in the week to such a healthy and enjoyable amusement, if he has a mind to do so. It entails on him no expense; it only calls on him to rouse his energies and do his duty to himself. The same may be said of cricket, of running, leaping, jumping, walking, all of which exercises are open to any amount of emulation, and, with the exception of cricket, can be carried on long after sundown. Then again, too, what is to prevent the establishment of open-air gymnasiums? They cost nothing, comparatively; the cost of erecting, turning, and planing the timber for the bars, &c., need be the only expenditure. In the Central Park a spot has been devoted to a swinging ground for girls; another has been arranged for croquet, and attendants see that order is preserved. Surely, suitable spots can be found in the Park for open-air gymnasiums without interfering in any way with its picturesqueness and general outlines. Six such gymnasiums—three on the east and three on the west side—would be none too many, and there is little doubt that the numbers using them would soon be sufficient to occupy as many more. Some unruly boys might give trouble at first, but there would be plenty whose sense of enjoyment of the athletic exercise so freely placed within their reach would lead them to frown down any disorderly behavior, and the presence of one or two park constables, just so long as the gymnasiums were a novelty, would be ample to maintain the authority of the regular attendants in seeing that the privilege was not abused.

The establishment of running, walking, and jumping clubs is still more easy, for it entails absolutely no expense whatever. A brace of lads have only to take off their jackets and they are ready for a dash of 100 or 200 yards, or a walking match from one up to five miles. They would be heated after the exercise, but they would be healthily heated, and would go to bed in a much cooler state, and altogether in a condition far more conducive of sleep than their companions who may have been lounging all the evening on a door-step and gradually fanning themselves hotter. And what a luxury would it be could these young men, after working off the stiffness and weariness arising from sitting on a stool in a stifling counting-house all day by healthy exercise, have the privilege, to which they are fully entitled, of jumping into the cold water before going home to their suppers and their beds!

It would seem that young men will not practice athletic sports unless they have been accustomed to them from boyhood. New-York's great want is a system of public play-grounds. In many of the poorer wards of the City the boys use the streets as play-grounds, in spite of the inconvenience and the risk of being run over. Those boys would walk a long distance to a regularly-organized play-ground. With regard to the upper classes, much can be done by the authorities of collegiate schools and colleges in promoting and encouraging friendly contests for prizes between rival institutions. At present, such contests are mainly confined to base-ball. A paragraph in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday gives great hope that this subject is attracting the attention of at least one of our leading universities. It says: "Prof. Goldwin Smith gave a dinner to about fifty of the leading students at Cornell University on Thursday evening, and after the eating there was much said in praise of athletic sports. We often see in the newspaper notices of deaths, '—— papers please copy.'" Of this paragraph concerning Prof. Goldwin Smith's dinner it might be very profitably said, "other universities please copy." Still, it is to be hoped that neither Cornell nor any other university will confine itself to commending the subject of athletic sports, but that they will all at once be up and doing.

An Accident Which Might Have Proved Serious.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday evening, an accident, which might have resulted in a serious loss of life, but which happily was unattended by any fatal result, occurred in Fifth-avenue. A procession of the Sabbath-school of the Dutch Reformed Church, corner Forty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, was crossing a rude board bridge over an excavation at the corner of Fiftieth-street and Fifth-avenue, when it gave way. Several children and ladies fell into the excavation. Mrs. Bancroft, of Forty-sixth-street, and Mrs. Van Wagner, of No. 13 East Forty-ninth-street, were slightly injured. Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, rendered the ladies every assistance, and conveyed them to their homes.

Coroner's Cases.

Edward Maher, a laborer, residing at No. 560 West Twenty-third-street, was drinking all last Sunday. He parted with a friend at Canal-street in the evening, and did not return home. Yesterday his body was found floating off Pier No. 21, North River.

Johanna Vail was found insensible on Sunday at the corner of Clinton and Cherry streets, with wounds on her head said to have been received in a fight with an unknown person. She died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, never having regained consciousness. Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ESSAYS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY—Theoretical and Applied. By J. E. CAIRNES, M. A., Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1873.

One-half of Prof. Cairnes' volume is devoted to "essays toward a solution of the gold question," some of which have already been published in English periodicals. They are exceedingly clear and modest discussions of an intricate question, on which there has been a great deal of writing of true scientific acrimony. Prof. Cairnes holds that a considerable portion of the conceded advance in prices within the past twenty years has been due to the increased supply of gold. At various intervals he has undertaken to point out beforehand the direction which this advance, as far as it was caused by the increase of gold, would take, basing his conclusions on what he regarded as sufficiently-established truths of political economy. The present volume reviews these several attempts at prediction, and points out the extent to which they have been verified—an extent, in our opinion, sufficient to entitle Prof. Cairnes to great respect for careful and comprehensive study of his subject. The volume also contains a very judicious and suggestive article on the province of political economy, calculated to clear up a good deal of prejudice on the subject, and two excellent reviews, one of Comte and the other of Bastiat.

HAND-BOOK OF SOCIAL ECONOMY; or, The Worker's A B C. By EDMOND ABOUT. (Translated from the last French edition.) New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1873.

This charming little book on a subject by no means generally charming, consists of a series of letters—amplified—which M. About addressed to some inquiring working men. It is an attempt to explain, in simple terms, the best ascertained principles of political economy, and to apply them to the condition of the French working man. To this task the author brings considerable learning and an extraordinary talent for illustration and instruction. Not a page of the book is dry. Hardly a line of it is rhetorical. Nearly all of it is at once vivacious and accurate, entertaining and sound. The mode, or rather the numberless modes, in which economic facts are made plain and interesting to those whose narrow experience and ill-trained minds can hardly be expected to grasp them, are miracles of ingenuity. The book may be read with profit for its many lessons pertinent to our own condition.

PLAY AND PROFIT IN MY GARDEN. By Rev E. P. ROE. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

This book is a curiosity. It is written by a clergyman, upon a subject giving ample latitude for didactics, and it has very little of the didactic in it, and a great deal that is sensible and practical. Mr. Roe, as chaplain at Fortress Monroe during the war, laid out and managed, by aid of convalescent soldiers from the hospital, a large garden, which was invaluable for the hospital service. He is a rustic born and a farmer bred, a shrewd, energetic, and observing man, and a lively writer. His garden paid him, in 1871, $2,000, and he has written a very readable book to show by what experience he, a quiet, hard-working clergyman, with a church on his hands, attained this really remarkable result.

—No. IV. of the Science Primers, edited by Profs. Huxley, Roscoe, and Balfour Stewart, published by D. Appleton & Co., is on Physical Geography, and is by Prof. Geikie, of the University of Edinburgh. It is a skillful attempt to call the attention of young observers to the most interesting and important facts in physical geography. It begins with a description of what is done by the air, goes on to what is done by the circulation of water on the surface of the earth, then to the facts of the sea, and finally to the inside of the earth. It is interesting to the general reader as well as useful for schools.

—Messrs. Holt & Williams have published a second edition of Mr. John Durand's translation of Taine's *Philosophy of Art*. It has been thoroughly revised by the translator, and with decided advantage. M. Taine's captivating style and vigorous and original thought need no notice at this time, and it is only necessary to say that the present little volume is, on the whole, a satisfactory rendering of one of his most interesting and characteristic works.

—*The Poodle Prince* is a translation from the French of Edouard Laboulaye, by W. H. Bishop, of Milwaukee, issued from the press of the *Journal of Commerce* of that city. The translation is not only made with unusual fidelity, but with grace and ease, and is remarkable for the absence from it of nearly every mark of its origin in a foreign language. It is an easy thing to give a literal translation of French not too idiomatic, but Laboulaye's little satire is very idiomatic, and it is not translated literally, but into clear and flowing English, not word for word, but thought for thought. The story is a keen attack on the Third Empire, but it is also a charming picture, in fantastic form, of human nature, and has a more than transient interest.

—Mr. J. W. Masury is the author of several very useful books on paints and painting, the last of which is "The American Grainer's Hand-Book," in which he gives minute directions for the imitation of colored and fancy woods. The book is conveniently illustrated.

Literary Notes.

Frederick J. Engelhardt has compiled, and Engelhardt & Bruce, of this City, have published, *The American Rowing Almanac and Oarsman's Pocket Companion* for 1873, a little volume containing everything that boating-men would care to know. —Messrs. Holt & Williams have added to their Leisure Home Scenes, *Scintillations*, by Heinrich Heine, being a collection of brilliant paragraphs from Heine's writings, together with those charming sketches, entitled *Florentine Nights*, now for the first time translated into English. —Peterson & Brothers have added *The Iron Hand* to their list of Dumas' novels. Nothing worse than the paper, print, and illustrations of this volume could be asked by the worst enemy of Dumas. —*The Clock Struck One, and Christian Spiritualist* is the curiously-complicated name of a volume written by Rev. Samuel Watson, and published by John P. Morton & Co., of Louisville. It is a worthless defense of the "spiritualist" craze. —Mr. Stephe Smith is the editor of *Romances and Humors of the Rail*, a book that, according to the publishers, G. W. Carleton & Co., is the sort of companion one wants for a railway journey. It is quite possible that the reader would be willing to die and leave the world in which Mr. Stephe Smith edits humorous books. —*The Progressionists*, and *Angela*, two rather readable novels, translated from the German of Von Bolander, are published in one volume by the Catholic Publication Society. —*Faithful in Little* is an anonymous Sunday-school book of not very striking merit, issued by the Carters. —*Our Two Lives*, by A. H. K., published by Randolph & Co., is an inoffensive religious novel, which might be profitably read to an invalid in the gruel stage of convalescence. Care should be taken, however, to administer it in small doses. —Three hundred and seventy-four pages of poetry are hurled at the public by H. Helen Nunez, J. B. Lippincott & Co. aiding and abetting her therein. And to think that the wretched proof-reader was compelled to read the whole of it! Miss Nunez calls her ponderous volume *Leisure Moments*. Leisure years would be required if any one should attempt to read it. —"Clara Augusta" contents herself with 161 pages of *Poems*. Most of them are musical in versification and wholesome in sentiment, while occasionally we meet with really vigorous and genuine poetry. If all of Messrs. Lippincott & Co.'s poetical publications were of like character they would doubtless be happier and better men. —*Ferdinand De Soto*, by John S. C. Abbott, is a history of the great explorer, written in Mr. Abbott's lighter historical style. Not, of course, the sort of style in which Mr. Abbott wrote his histories of Napoleon and Frederick, but in a condescending, graceful sort of style adapted to the comprehension of the ordinary juvenile intellect. To see a great historian thus unbending reminds us of that stately beast, the camel, kneeling to receive his rider. In fact Mr. Abbott is, if anything, more impressive and delightful than the camel. Though, to be sure, we do not know what a camel might achieve, should he choose to write history. Dodd & Mead are the publishers of Mr. Abbott's latest work. —*Brightside*, by E. Bedell Benjamin, published by Robert Carter & Brothers, is a Sunday-school book dedicated to seven small girls. Insatiate Benjamin, would not one suffice? —The same house issues *Aunt Saidie's Cow*, by Sarah J. Prichard, a Christmas story cleverly and pleasantly written. Messrs. Carters have also recently published an exposition of the fifteenth chapter First Corinthians, entitled, *The Resurrection of the Dead*, by William Hanna, D. D., of whose learning and reputation there is no need to speak. —*The Scripture Doctrine of Creation*, by Rev. T. R. Birks, and *The Story of Creation by Theology and by Science*, by T. S. Ackland, two essays in defense of revealed religion, originally published by the London Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, are republished here by Pott, Young & Co. —*The Childhood of the World*, by Edward Clodd, (Macmillan & Co.,) is a simply written account of man in the earliest ages. It is intended for children, but it will scarcely be a favorite in strictly orthodox households.

The History of Anæsthesia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having heard that a meeting was about to be called in New-York, the chief purpose of which was to show that Horace Wells was the discoverer of modern anæsthesia, I wrote to Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, of Boston, who, perhaps, more than any other surgeon now living, is familiar with the facts of the early history of this discovery, requesting some statement from him upon this subject. I take the liberty to send you his reply. Respectfully your obedient servant,

ELIZABETH W. MORTON.

BOSTON, May 19, 1873.

MY DEAR MADAM: I received to-day your note of the 16th inst., announcing an effort in New-York to show that Dr. Wells was the discoverer of anæsthesia. If this is its real object, the announcement or advertisement of the meeting does not state it. The gentlemen signers who were led to ask for information upon anæsthesia were probably not aware that they were invited to embark in a reconsideration of the ether controversy—a dispute which was thoroughly investigated and practically settled at the time by those who were familiar with contemporaneous facts, and better than it can be by a generation which has grown up since that time.

Wells, acting on Davy's old and well-known hint that his (Davy's) gas, having relieved his own inflamed tooth, might perhaps produce a further surgical insensibility, tried it and found that it sometimes did so, but sometimes did not; in fact Wells made so many notable failures that he abandoned the gas in disgust and embarked in the picture and other business. If a man who was now to have his leg amputated should inhale this gas from a small bag with the entire uncertainty whether it would or would not be of any service in relieving pain—this would illustrate precisely the extent and character of Well's so-called discovery. The gas proved in his hands to be wholly unreliable and as such he dropped it as of no practical value. In fact it was hardly known at any time out of Hartford. Besides an uncertain anæsthesia had been produced long before and was therefore not new. Wells made the unfortunate mistake of using a small gas-bag, then commonly employed as it now is for exhilarating purposes. Long after ether was introduced the large gasometer now used by dentists was tried, though not by Wells, and it succeeded, but too late; the discovery of an inevitable and safe anæsthetic, (the only one of any value,) had been made, and as evidence of its value the whole civilized world, which had ignored the gas process as imperfect and unavailing, at once greeted the ether discovery with acclamation.

Wells, like thousands of other would-be inventors of processes and discoverers of truths, narrowly missed a discovery—but he missed it. He only showed that anæsthesia was possible; but this every body knew before. What the world did not know and wanted was a sure anæsthetic, as well as a safe one, and this want was first supplied by ether. When, after a year or two devoted to the picture business, Wells heard of the invention of the first inevitable anæsthetic, he at once wrote to Morton to say that if ether would really do what he claimed for it it would make his fortune, thus acknowledging the value of Morton's discovery compared with the uncertain experiments practically abandoned by himself nearly two years before. But, at a later period, (nearly two years after he had abandoned the gas for picture dealing, and other more promising business,) he was unfortunately induced by the advice of persons in Paris, where he then was, to claim the immense discovery. Wells, like many others, preceded ether inhalation with an imperfect and unreliable or dangerous anæsthesia. Simpson and a dozen others followed with alleged improvements, and all claimed to be discoverers. But ether first produced what was never known before, and what has not been materially improved upon since, an anæsthesia at once inevitable, complete, and safe.

This is what the world is grateful for. These points constitute the discovery of modern anæsthesia, and more than this, I hold that the uncertain anæsthesia by nitrous oxide, which was all that Horace Wells had produced before the discovery of ether inhalation, was then practically, and would be even now, of no value to the surgeon.

Finally, it may be added that Wells was not even the one who improved the gas process and inaugurated the modern and comparatively successful system of the dentists, by substituting the large gasometer for his own small and insufficient gas-bag—thus making nitrous oxide what it has since become as an anæsthetic, viz., useful in dental and short operations, though far inferior to ether, and even dangerous in longer ones.

If the above hasty review of the early history of anæsthesia is of any service to you it is at your disposal. Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. BIGELOW.

The Coal Trade.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday, speaking of the coal trade says: The leading coal carrying companies make the following reports of their tonnage for the week ending on the 17th instant, and for the year to the same date, compared with their respective amounts carried to same time last year:

	Week.	1873.	1872.	Difference.
Reading R. R.	134,952	2,340,741	2,221,963	Inc. 118,778
Schuylkill Nav.	22,235	141,509	204,162	Dec. 63,652
Lehigh Valley	85,796	1,635,307	1,613,091	Inc. 22,215
Del., Lack. & W.	69,583	1,096,354	1,040,960	Inc. 55,594
Shamokin	13,693	193,512	165,621	Inc. 27,891
Central N. J.	66,948	853,032	722,185	Inc. 130,846
Lehigh Nav	24,135	106,222	120,704	Dec. 14,481
Penn. Coal Co.	32,880	376,846	423,253	Dec. 46,407
Delaware & Hud.	67,375	1,039,799	1,075,577	Dec. 35,786
Hunt. & B. T.	9,306	181,674	109,369	Inc. 72,305
Penn. & N. Y.	21,841	13,394	391,269	Inc. 3,255

The trade continues to steadily improve. Orders are in good supply and prices are firm. The indications all point to the fact that there will be a demand for all the coal that can be mined and put into the market this season. The Reading Railroad Company gives notice of an advance of tolls of 10 cents per ton, from and after the 2d of June. This being a second advance of like amount, the trade and all consumers will probably see in it the policy of the company to maintain prices and secure as far as it can an even trade throughout the season. At Port Richmond the receipts of coal for the week ending the 24th inst., it will be seen, were less than the shipments by some 13,000 tons, the receipts aggregating 44,000 tons, the shipments 57,000 tons, leaving 33,000 tons on hand. Vessels are now reported in fair supply, and rates continue unchanged at about $1 35 to New-York, $2 10 to Providence, and $2 60 to Boston. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company makes its announcement of an advance of 10 cents per ton for June. This advance will probably be general with all the large carrying and coal producing companies.—*Philadelphia Ledger, 26th.*

Subscriptions to Training-School for Nurses.

Henrietta B. Harris	$25 00
M. Louise Shaw	100 00
Mrs. Hartman Kuhn	50 00
Mrs. Daniel LeRoy	100 00
P. F. G.	5 00
J. G. Pearson	25 00
Mrs. Townsend Cox	10 00
Mrs. Theo. K. Gibbs	15 00
Mrs. Wm. Alexander Smith	15 00
Mr. Wm. Alexander Smith	25 00
Miss Belden	20 00
Fred. Law Olmsted	25 00
Wm. Tilden Blodgett	200 00
Henry Benkhard	20 00
David Moore	20 00
Ramsdell Moore	25 00
Wm. Carson	20 00
Jonas Williams	10 00
Mrs. Wm. Fellows	20 00
Mrs. Henry Dudley	20 00
Judge J. J. Monell	20 00
Robert L. Case	25 00
Charles Jenkins	20 00
Edward Delano	100 00
Lucius Tuckerman	500 00
Total	$1,420 00
Previously reported	21,022 31
Grand total	$22,442 31

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

The Society of Friends.

The Society of Friends, yesterday forenoon, continued the session of their yearly meeting at the Rutherfurd-place Meeting house, Charles A. Macy acting as clerk. The attendance was larger than on Monday, and, after an address, the condition of the society was inquired into. The reports of the attendance at meetings were both favorable and encouraging. Several addresses were made upon these reports, and the members were urged to continue firm in their course. During the afternoon, the reports of the answers to the other queries on the state of the society were taken up, but nothing of general interest was elicited. The business meeting was then adjourned until Thursday forenoon.

VALUE OF THE POUND STERLING

A Wrong View of the New Law in England—What the Director of the United States Mint Says.

From information obtained of the Director of the Mint it appears that the value of the sovereign pound sterling and the par of exchange does not become operative until 1st of January, 1874. The valuation of the pound sterling, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, will be $4 86⅝, instead of $4 84 as at present, and exchange will be quoted in United States money, and not at an assumed premium on the old colonial valuation, the nature of which is not generally understood. In view of these important changes, Dr. Linderman thinks it will be well for merchants and exchange dealers to turn their attention to the subject.

The London *Economist*, in a late number, contains the following interesting article on the United States Coinage act of 1873, which it states to be of "high importance, as inaugurating another of the revolutions now taking place in the coinage systems of the world." After referring to the various reforms contemplated by the act, and expressing the opinion that the United States trade-dollar is certain to carry a larger premium than the Mexican dollar, the writer refers to the re-enactment of a Mint charge for coinage, and also to the new bill, entitled "A bill to establish the Custom-house value of the sovereign or pound sterling of Great Britain, and to fix the par of exchange," as deserving of attentive notice in England, both by the public and Government, in the following terms:

It is important to notice this re-enactment of a Mint charge in the legislation of the United States just now put into effect; for, although it is a reduction below what used to be provided for by their Mint and coinage regulations, it is still substantially of considerable importance in international arrangements.

It also deserves attentive notice in England by the public and by the Government, that a report to the United States, dated Jan. 22, 1873, submitted by Senator Ames, for the Committee of Finance, introduces a bill which has been read and passed to a second reading by the Senate, entitled "A bill to establish the Custom-house value of the sovereign or pound sterling of Great Britain, and to fix the par of exchange."

A consideration of the provisions of this bill suggests the urgent need of assimilation internationally to the practice of different countries as regards Mint charge, or seignorage, as it may sometimes be termed, upon bullion converted into their respective standard coins. The Custom-house value of the sovereign has, for the last thirty years, been assessed in the United States by act of Congress of July 27, 1842, at $4 84. And this value represents very closely the pure gold contents of the sovereign as compared with the pure gold contents of the gold dollar and half eagle pieces. The sovereign, in point of fact, contains the same amount of pure gold as do $4.86656, from which deducting one half per cent., or $.02433, we have left $4.84223, corresponding with sufficient accuracy to 4.84, the Custom-house value above given. This, therefore, allowed in a rough but effective manner for the old customary American mintage or seignorage charge on bullion. This seems to have been equitable as an international arrangement, as England would make practically no charge under its free Mint system upon converting American gold coin into English gold coin, while a charge of one-half per cent. at least would be made in America upon converting English gold coin into American gold coin. The best illustration of the effect of such an alteration as is contemplated by Senator Ames' bill may be found in a calculation of what would be its practical effect in an international arrangement, such, for instance, as the Alabama claims, supposing the award to have been in pounds sterling, and not in dollars. In the discussions in the House of Commons the sum awarded by the arbitrators has been always stated at £3,200,000 sterling. American statesmen have, very naturally, in their speeches adverted to the amount in dollars, speaking of it roundly as $15,500,000. Now, this differs but very slightly from the figures of $15,488,000, at which the amount would come out upon the old calculation of $4 84 per sovereign, under the Custom-house value still in force by the act of Congress of 1842. But if Mr. Ames' bill were passed so as to render applicable to claims like those *in re* the Alabama, the new valuation, which, in effect, throws the half per cent. mintage or seignorage upon bullion on the shoulders of England in international estimates, a different calculation would be necessary, and the equivalent of £3,200,000 of any future English compensatory damages would amount to $15,572,992 instead of $15,488,000, being $84,992 too much, caused by the valuation of the sovereign at its gross intrinsic contents of $4.86656, instead of at its real intrinsic value in the United States, as bullion, of $4 84. If the Americans had a free Mint, as we have, the larger valuation would be right enough; but while they treat our coin as bullion, and charge, directly and indirectly, at least one-half per cent. on converting that bullion into their coin, the estimate of the pound sterling at $4 84 is the correct one to maintain in international tariffs and assessments of all kinds.

According to the statement of the Director of the Mint, the writer of this intelligent and able review of an important subject has fallen into an error in claiming that the United States gold coinage charge (reduced by the Coinage act from one-half to one-fifth of one per cent.) is virtually the one-half of one per cent.

He supposes the interest on the value of the bullion while awaiting coinage to be equivalent to one-half of one per cent. This is not the fact, all deposits of bullion being paid for out of funds provided by law for that purpose, as soon as the value is determined by the Mint assay, which is generally within two days. When once this mistake, and the deductions drawn from it, is corrected, the article is a strong vindication of the reduction of the United States coinage charge, as well as the new Pound Sterling act, which the *Economist* did not appear to understand had become a law.

The principal advocate of the adoption by this country of the system of coining the standard metal, gold, without charge, and from whom the proposition to issue the trade-dollar, containing exactly 378 grains of pure silver, and a reform in the system of computing foreign exchanges, emanated, is Dr. H. R. Linderman, the Director of the Mint under the new Coinage act, who will bring the influence of his official position to bear in securing for this country the advantages to which it is entitled from the measures referred to above.

Few measures will prove of more substantial benefit to the country than the Coinage act, and the law providing that the basis for converting foreign moneys of account into that of the United States shall be the pure metal, contained in coins of standard value, instead of coins abraded more or less by circulation, and consequently not representing the values they were intended to denote, as has been the case for many years past, commencing at an early period of our existence as a nation, and when foreign coins constituted principally the metallic circulating medium and measure of value.

Emigration Commissioners—Resignations of Treasurer and Secretary Called For.

It was generally anticipated that, upon the organization of the newly-appointed Board of Emigration Commissioners, some reforms and changes would be made in its management, officers, and employes. At the last session of the board, an application was presented from the Treasurer, N. Hart Jackson, for leave of absence for two months. The board intimated to Mr. Jackson that he could certainly have the leave of absence asked for, and an indefinite one besides. Mr. Jackson was taken considerably by surprise, and subsequently sent in his resignation, which was accepted. He has held the office of Treasurer for the past two years and a half.

Mr. Bernard Casserly, Superintendent and Secretary of the board, also received an intimation that his resignation would be acceptable, and has concluded to resign. Mr. Casserly was at his post yesterday, and in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said he had the matter under advisement, and seemed to take his dismissal very lightly. He said he had no regrets at being called upon to give up the position, but knew no cause why he should have been asked to do so, unless it was to make way for some other person. He had been connected with the board for the last twenty-six years, and had held his present office for twelve years, and during all that time had worked hard and faithfully.

Mr. Casserly said he was on the most agreeable and friendly terms with all the Commissioners, except Mr. Forrest, who was a member of the old board.

Mr. E. D. Webster, former Assessor of Internal Revenue, will, it is understood, be appointed to fill Mr. Casserly's place. There are a number of applicants for the position of Treasurer, Mr. Speddon, Mr. Hedden, and Mr. Wheeler being among them. Mr. Wheeler held the position formerly, but was dismissed nearly three years ago to make way for Mr. Jackson. Mr. Wheeler's friends are now making a strong effort to have him re-instated, and the chances are said to be in his favor. Some uneasiness is manifest among other officers and employes of the board, as it is expected additional changes will be made in the course of a few days.

THE CITY PRINTING.

How the Estimates are to be Made—Difficulty of Fulfilling the Instructions.

The specifications for the publication and distribution of the *City Record*, a new official paper for the City Government, are now ready for inspection in the Mayor's office. These specifications have already been examined by printers desirous of entering bids for the work, and they one and all condemn them as objectionable and contrary to the common rules of the business. Indeed, considerable curiosity has been manifested as to the authorship of the document upon which estimates are to be made, for it is evident that the several clauses were drawn up by some one not having a practical idea of the trade.

The following is a copy of all the specifications:

I. It must be published daily, Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

II. It must be of four or more pages, each page in size one-eighth of a sheet 33 by 46.

III. It must be printed on clear rag paper, sized and calendered, and of a weight of seventy-five pounds to each ream of 500 sheets 33 by 46.

IV. The type used must be new, copper-faced, and of the kind known as the "modern old style," in regular sizes ranging from nonpareil to pica, inclusive, with leading and display type to correspond, the columns to be twenty-seven ems nonpareil in width and four to each page.

V. The paper to be issued and distributed each day before 9 o'clock A. M.

VI. Bids must specify the price per 1,000 ems for ordinary composition; the price per 1,000 ems for standing matter; the price per 1,000 ems for tables, rule and figure work, and all other matter not included in ordinary column work, and also the price per hour for alterations. Also the price per ream for all paper used, and the price for press work, per token of 250 copies of four pages to the form.

VII. In the measurement of composition and standing matter, the rules of the trade will be strictly observed.

VIII. The contractor will be required to furnish to the City 1,000 copies of said paper, and distribute the same to the several departments and officers of the City Government, and to such persons and in such manner as the Mayor shall direct, free of charge; and also to make a gratuitous distribution of two copies to every newspaper regularly printed in the City of New-York, when it shall apply for the same, and of one copy to every public library or public institution in said City, which shall apply for the same.

Copies of said paper shall also be sold by the publisher thereof for the price of ten cents to any person desiring to purchase the same, and the proceeds of such sales shall be paid over to the Controller of the City of New-York.

IX. No greater number of copies of said paper shall be published than shall be directed by the Mayor, from time to time.

X. All work to be done in a first-class manner, and under the direction of the Supervisor of the *City Record*.

Clauses I. and II. are simple and correct, but it should be understood that Clause III. designates a certain class of paper, which is not only expensive, but of very little use for any other kind of printing, and would doubtless have to be made expressly for the work bid for. As it is difficult to obtain estimates beforehand for such paper from the manufacturers, bidders for the contract labor under a great disadvantage, for they cannot calculate close enough on the item to be sure of a safe profit.

Clause IV. calls for a special new style of type, all sizes included, which is but little used in ordinary printing-offices, and must therefore be purchased expressly for the work. Why this type should have been selected is difficult to imagine, unless indeed some one having an inside interest already possesses the designated fonts, and thus hopes to cut off outsiders.

Clause VI. calls for bids on the composition by the thousand ems, a requirement strongly objected to by bidders, on the ground that such a proceeding would necessarily reveal trade secrets, and such a bid leaves no margin for the purchase of the new type.

Clause VIII. calls for a gratuitous supply and distribution of a definite and indefinite number of copies of the new paper, and for selling copies for the benefit of the City only. Intending bidders complain that no definite estimate can be made in this clause, and that it is absurd in its complexity.

Clause IX. shows how difficult it will be to make estimates for bids, or fulfill the contract when awarded, for by the latter clause it is easy to perceive that no estimate can be made as to the probable number of copies that will be required. If these specifications are to stand, it is very doubtful that any of the leading firms will compete, therefore the bids offered will doubtless be higher than they otherwise would.

The Council of Political Reform.

At the stated meeting of the New-York City Council of Political Reform held at its rooms, No. 48 East Twenty-third-street, on Monday evening, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That having inquired into the past management and the present condition of the New-York Bridge Company, this Council is persuaded that the provisions of the bill now pending in the Legislature to amend the charter of this company so as to release the private stockholders from their connection with the company, and to transfer its property and management to commissioners to be appointed by the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, are detrimental to the material interests of these Cities, endanger the enterprise itself, and would prove a fruitful source of corruption to the government of these cities and to future Legislatures of the State.

Resolved, That this council earnestly unites in the protest presented to the Legislature by the Brooklyn committee of fifty against the passage of said act of amendment, and joins in their request that the condition of said company be officially ascertained by such methods as the Legislature shall deem most expedient.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Governor, Senate, and Assembly of the State.

It was also resolved to instruct the representative of this council at the Legislature to oppose the passage of the following bills now before the Legislature, viz.: For legalizing certain newspaper claims, to charter the Industrial Exhibition Company, to legalize the present and future pay-rolls of the Sheriff, to amend the charter of the New-York Bridge Company, and the Warehouse bill; and should they, or either of them, pass the Legislature to use his utmost exertion to dissuade the Governor from giving them his signature.

The Health Department—Sanitary Condition of Tenement-Houses.

At the regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. E. H. Janes, the Sanitary Superintendent reported that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors had been engaged in a most thorough examination of the numerous tenement-houses in the City; 1,384 houses have been already inspected, of which 175 were found in a bad sanitary condition. The principal causes of complaint were dirty cellars, filthy walls and ceilings, defective waste-pipes, and other nuisances, too numerous to particularize. Dr. Janes further states that although filthy tenements are always to be found in certain localities, the reports of the various inspectors show that the general condition of the tenement-houses throughout the City is better this Spring than it has ever been at this season of the year. During the months of April and May, 333 cellars heretofore occupied as human habitations have been vacated by order of the Board, leaving 175 cellars still occupied, and the Inspectors are endeavoring to induce the tenants to vacate these dens as soon as possible.

A report was received from one of the Sanitary Inspectors in relation to the operations of the New-York Rendering Company, at the foot of West Thirty-ninth-street, North River. The Inspector reported that the work was done in a very satisfactory manner, and there was scarcely any offensive odor perceptible. Dr. Vanderpoel remarked that it was a mystery to him that some days the odors from this place were terribly offensive, and other days were scarcely perceptible. The Sanitary Committee were instructed to make a thorough inspection of the dock and works of the New-York Rendering Company, and to report as to their condition, and also whether another and more eligible site can be obtained for the location of the rendering boat.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Suspicious Case.

John W. Elias was yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, under singular circumstances. At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer Flandreau, of the Nineteenth Precinct, while patroling his beat in East Fifty-second-street, heard the cries of a female in the rear of No. 32. Proceeding to the spot, he found Margaret Lyons, a domestic, lying on the ground and evidently suffering great pain. Summoning assistance, the officer removed her to St. Luke's Hospital, where she gave an explanation of the manner in which she received her injuries. She was, she said, in the service of Elias until a short time ago, when his wife left him. Margaret returned on Monday evening for her clothing. Elias asked her to remain until he could obtain another servant. She consented to remain over night, and soon afterward retired to her room, the door of which she locked. During the night she heard Elias endeavoring to force the lock, and, becoming frightened, she fled through the window to the roof of an extension, and jumped to the ground.

Elias was arrested, and remanded by Justice Bixby, to await the result of the girl's injuries, which were stated to be of a fatal nature. The accused denies any criminal intention toward the girl.

THE COAL MINES.

Action of the Miners of the Philadelphia Coal Company—They Decline to Strike.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 27.—The Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, who control a large number of collieries in the coal region, issued an order compelling their employes at the collieries to enter the mines before 7 o'clock in the morning and to remain until 5:30 in the evening. A committee of conference, consisting of one man from each of the company's collieries, held a meeting here yesterday to obtain the opinions of the miners, with John Siney, the President of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, as President. After deliberate consideration the meeting adopted a preamble and resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, The rules posted at the collieries by the Coal and Iron Company have been so posted for the purpose of forcing the miners in their employ to strike, knowing, as they do, that compliance with the rule will keep many of us from our homes thirteen hours a day,

Whereas, After a review of the coal trade, the committee conclude that this is a very unfavorable time to resist the rules, as such action would place the miners in a wrong position before the public; the company having between 6,000 and 7,000 cars standing loaded, would be relieved of the odium of stopping themselves; therefore,

Resolved, That we refuse to strike at this time, believing that the company will have to stop in order to shorten the surplus of coal.

Resolved, That we, the employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, enter our solemn protest against these obnoxious rules.

Resolved, That we hereby give due notice to the company and the public that at the first favorable opportunity we will resist these rules in a body, and we ask the assistance of every working man in our county and State in repelling the onward march of this oppressive company, for when they succeed in crushing the manhood out of our miners, and depriving us of our independence, then will come the day of retribution for the rest of the citizens everywhere that they may ride supreme.

Resolved, That this convention impress upon their constituents to strictly adhere to the laws as laid down in the Ventilation act, and have them strictly enforced, and wherever there should be any infringement of said law to demand the Inspector's immediate attention, and if said inspector will not enforce the law that we proceed against him according to the law laid down in said Ventilation act.

(Signed,) JOHN SINEY, President.

Messrs. Rowe, Morris, Davis, Allen, and Moore, Committee.

It is reported that the miners at Indian Ridge Colliery have refused to comply with the demand of the company, and are out on strike; and at another colliery they have turned out for increase of wages.

Annual Meeting of the Produce Exchange.

The annual meeting of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, President Jewell in the chair. The President, after stating the object of the meeting, delivered an address, in which he reviewed the work of the different committees for the past year, and praised the Board of Managers for conforming by their acts to the spirit of the charter of the Exchange. He also spoke favorably of the manner in which the funds of the Exchange had been invested, and of the reorganization of the telegraph service.

The report of the Treasurer was received showing the sinking fund account to be as follows for the year ending May 1, 1873:

By 1,691 members at $200	$338,200 00
By 546 members at $300	163,800 00
By interest on loans	7,488 65
By old materials	34 75
Amounting to	$509,523 40
To amount paid for building	$265,000 00
To repairs and furniture	25,500 10
To notes on hand	3,400 00
To loans on United States stock	200,000 00
To cash	15,623 30
Total	509,523 40

The current fund expense account for the year ending May 1, 1873, showed the receipts to be $16,780 46, and the expenses $38,242 49, leaving a balance of $8,537 86.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the permanent fund of the Exchange be invested in Government, City or State bonds, these to be only transferable by the President or Treasurer of the Exchange. It was also resolved to give Mr. E. C. Bogert, Treasurer, $2,000 for extra services during the year.

The meeting then adjourned.

The City Hall.

The City Hall was unusually quiet yesterday, and the number of callers on the Mayor fewer than for many days past. Mr. Geo. W. Lane, the City Chamberlain, called on Mr. Palmer yesterday noon, accompanied by Controller Green. Mr. Palmer was fully prepared to hand over all the books and papers of the office to the new appointee, who will probably take formal possession to-day. Mr. Lane has not as yet signified his intention of making any changes in the clerical force of his department. The charter provides for the appointment of a Deputy Chamberlain, but makes no provision for his salary, and this, with all other expenses of the office, will have to be paid out of the Chamberlain's salary of $30,000 per annum.

The New-York Custom-House.

Mr. John R. Lydecker, Deputy Collector in the New-York Custom-house, has been appointed to the position of Storekeeper of the Port, an office which has hitherto been connected, ex-officio, with the Third Division. Postmaster James formerly held this position. Mr. Lydecker will have charge, as Storekeeper of the Port, of the Third and Fifth Divisions. The consolidation of offices was made at the suggestion of Collector Arthur.

New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad.

A meeting of capitalists interested in the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad was held, at No. 111 Liberty-street, yesterday. The proceedings of the conference were kept secret, but it is stated that the $4,000,000 required for the completion of the necessary missing links of road have been subscribed, and that George Opdyke will become President, if the directory is changed to meet his views.

The Failure of Bowles Brothers.

Among the numerous motions made in suits resulting from the failure of the banking house of Bowles Brothers, was one made yesterday in the interests of Nathan Appleton, an alleged special partner, and some other members of the general partnership, to have the receiver turn over the property held by him to the assignee in bankruptcy. As the granting of the motion would have the effect of remitting creditors of the firm in this State to the tender mercies of an assignee in bankruptcy in Connecticut, Judge Fancher denied the motion.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Charles Smith, charged with obtaining goods on false pretenses, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

Patrick Dillon pleaded guilty to an attempted larceny of a robe and overcoat, the property of James McKenna, No. 59 Elm-street, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

William Flecke, jointly indicted with two others named Cassidy and Clark, for burglary, at No. 70 Avenue B, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Mary E. Maloney, of No. 237 Madison-street, indicted for having, on the 28th of March, assaulted Mary Goff with an ax, mutilating her face in a horrible manner, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Edward Hayes and Henry Black, indicted for burglary on the premises of Amos B. Cross, No. 417 Bleecker-street, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were sent to State Prison for two years.

Cornelius Mahoney, indicted for burglary on the premises of O. H. Judwin & Brother, No. 52 Cortlandt-street, on the 27th of April, pleaded guilty to an attempt. The prisoner, in his efforts to remove a portion of the property stolen, fell a distance of forty feet, and sustained serious injuries, in consideration of which he received a moderate punishment—one year in the Penitentiary.

John F. Rogers, charged with passing a worthless check for $10 on Nathan Tannenbaum, No. 222 Bowery, in payment for a set of jewelry, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Morrisey, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Michael Dalton, keeper of the oyster saloon No. 43 Grand-street, indicted for receiving two revolvers and a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Thomas Lynch, No. 66 Thompson-street, knowing them to be stolen, was found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

The Sing Sing Book Fund.

Miss Alice Sandford acknowledges with many thanks the following gifts in response to the appeal for the book fund at the Female Prison, Sing Sing:

Mrs. John Strang, $5; Mrs. L. Stewart, $10; "A Friend," $5; Unknown Friend, $10; Mrs. G. Kent, $1; M. E. S., $1; Mr. E. Pettis, Plainfield, N. J., $5.

Mrs. Gen. Satterlee, three parcels books and papers; M. L. W., one package books; A Lady, magazines and books; Mrs. F. M. Edgerton, Brooklyn, two years' *Harpers' Weekly*.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for May 28—Nos. 84, 134, 141, 94, 128, 114, 113, 130.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Feist vs. Feist.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Demurrer—15, Foley vs. Palmer et al. Issues of Law and Fact—209, Maas vs. The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company; 52, Spring vs. Hubbard; 76, Munster vs. Seligman; 91, Odell vs. Montross; 190, Hunt vs. Lippincott et al.; 204, Same vs. Same; 104, Ward vs. Ward; 105, Tyng vs. The Pittsburg Locomotive Works; 106, Scheyer vs. Sharkey et al.; 177, Rice, Administrator, vs. Hallister et al.; 128, Thomson vs. Beman et al.; 132, De Rouge vs. The Eagle Life Insurance Company et al.; 133, Potter vs. Waring; 149, Kamp vs. Kamp et al.; 97, Poole vs. Stevens et al.; 110, The Nassau Bank vs. Young et al.; 111, Taylor vs. Thomas; 118, Clark, Administratrix, vs. Griswold; 153, Stevens et al. vs. McComb; 154, Knapp, trustee, vs. The Avenue C Railroad Company et al.; 155, Babbett vs. Nevins et al.; 160, Carr vs. Clifford et al.; 162, Carson vs. Muudy et al.; 164, Smith vs. Provost; 167, Hall vs. Dunnington; 169, Compton vs. Chase et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—66, The People, &c., Young vs. Green; 80, The People, &c., vs. Cady; 81, Hahneman vs. Green; 92, Market National Bank vs. Schoonmaker; 129, In re testimony of Koechling; 134, McMulkin vs. Bates; 135, Patterson vs. McCunn; 143, Chase vs. Chase; 156½, Navarro vs. Green; 176, Custis vs. The New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company; 195, Myllis et al. vs. Gilling et al.; 196, Same vs. Same; 199, Shultz vs. Bliss; 202, Seibey vs. Peiver; 236, In the matter of Cammann et al.; 280, The People of the City of New-York vs. Citizens' Plate Glass Insurance Company; 299, Guion vs. Torney. Call 302, Flavelle vs. Fairgrave.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—178, Brockway vs. Loran; 1748, Sharpe vs. Ryckman, Jr.; 1080, Schneider vs. Knox; 816, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 52, Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1708, Lloyd vs. Burns; 1710, Bruce et al. vs. Burns; 1720, Hemly vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company; 1744, Poolen vs. McFarland; 1750, Pollock vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1790, Conson vs. Martin; 1802, Baker vs. Reamer; 1803, Ellis vs. Black; 1804, Leopold vs. Strauss; 1854, Myers vs. Hazard.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1674, Ketchum vs. Morse; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 1617, Caylus vs. Beebe; 1749, Audenreid et al. vs. Neison et al.; 1896, Bauer et al. vs. Feyt et al.; 1949, Shufeldt vs. Crary; 1358, Ross vs. Cockerill; 1360, Ross vs. Cockerill; 1033, Arons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1908, Osborn vs. Reehten; 1613, Koehler vs. Carey; 1631, Dever vs. Handsen et al.; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Davis, J.—Moses Morris, manslaughter; George Lockwood, alias Thomas Johnson, robbery; Edward Dempsey, burglary and grand larceny; William Peck, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Sarah Jones, receiving stolen goods; John Sepfway, Michael Hennessey, Robert Goff, Clark Wheeler, grand larceny; James Donnelly, larceny from the person; George Wallace, petit larceny; Henry C. H. Davies, Anna Davies, false pretenses.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—James Keefe, James Clement, John Sullivan, James Wilson, burglary; Peter Donnelly, Samuel Jacobs, larceny and receiving stolen goods; William Clark, alias Smith, James Armstrong, larceny; John Brown, Dora Arent, Charlotte Newman, grand larceny; John Shea, John York, petit larceny; John Smith, grand larceny; Albert Stroon, receiving stolen goods; Emma Smith, Amelia Smith, disorderly house; Robert Jackson, Patrick Smith, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Fancher.

Appleton *vs.* Bowles; motion denied.

Wood et al. *vs.* Ronk et al.; motion to continue injunction denied with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Boylan *vs.* Cook; motion to open default denied.

Frisbie *vs.* Barr; order resettled.

Liado et al. *vs.* Stokes et al.; motion to change venue denied without prejudice to renewal of same.

St. Luke's Home *vs.* The American Association for the Relief, &c.; motion to amend judgment entered on remittitur granted.

Goodenough et al. *vs.* Wiswall; order that plaintiffs have five per cent. allowance.

Landon, Receiver, *vs.* Demme et al.; order granting motion.

Babcock *vs.* Cambrelling; order reviving and continuing action against execution in this and five other actions.

Fitch *vs.* Golden; order to amend judgment roll and docket.

Trotter, Administrator, *vs.* Dixson, et al.; order confirming report of referee and appointing receiver.

Farrington et al. *vs.* Andrews; order for commission.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the matter of Ann Eliza Owen, an idiot; committee appointed.

By Judge Robinson.

The People, &c., *vs.* Ottman; motion denied with leave to renew. See memoranda.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, May 27.—The following decisions in the Court of Appeals were handed down this morning:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Gopill *vs.* Heath; Welch *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company; Haydock *vs.* Coupe; Kessell *vs.* Butler.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted; costs to abide event—Bills *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company; The Atlantic Dock *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event, unless plaintiffs stipulate to reduce the recovery to the amounts paid to the defendants, with interest from the time of the collection of the same, and if the judgment is so modified and reduced, the same is affirmed without costs to either party as against the other—The National Bank of Chemung *vs.* The City of Elmira; The Chemung Canal National Bank *vs.* The City of Elmira; The Second National Bank of Elmira *vs.* The City of Elmira.

Orders of the General and Special Terms reversed with costs—The Providence and New-York Steamship Company *vs.* Knowlton.

Order granting new trial reversed and judgment on non-suit with costs—Hair *vs.* The Mutual Benefit Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The following-named gentlemen, graduates of Columbia College Law School, have been admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors in all the courts of this State:

Alphonse H. Alker, Henry C. Andrews, Henry C. Backus, Walter R. Beach, Edward C. Boardman, James A. Blanchard, James H. Bradish, Albert P. Bradstreet, Joseph E. Russell, Jr., Clifford A. H. Bartlett, Wilbur B. Burtus, Underhill L. Buxton, Jr., James S. Stone, Cornelius E. Cuddeback, John K. Creevey, Jefferson M. Levy, James H. Equis, Frederick S. Chase, John H. Eadie, Hamilton Fish, Jr., William O'Donohue, David W. Harkness, Edmund J. Healy, William Hays, Anson B. Jackson, Walter F. Kilpatrick, Henry S. Wood, John A. Bush, Byron W. Buell, John G. Blanding, John H. McCarthy, John E. Curran, Wm. J. Flemming, Clarence R. Conger, Jones Cochrane, William E. Clarke, George Chase, Edward W. Chamberlain, Edward P. Demott, Edward M. Eadie, John A. Koones, John H. Dorrity, Edward H. Dixon, A. Preston, C. Stevenson, James Earle, James P. Foster, William E. Gilhooly, Julius J. Frank, Charles H. Hulburd, Robert M. Funkhouser, Jr., Alexander Graham, Theodore E. Hancock, J. Herrick Henry, Richard Cecil Higgins, Max C. Heubner, C. Lansing Haskell, Harry M. Jones, Robert Kelly, Edward Thorn, Richard B. Kelly, Alfred Tweed, Luther M. Kennett, William Turk, Charles S. Smikins, Campbell Stewart, C. L. Spencer, Charles E. Lydecker, Francis Lawton, Jr., John Proffatt, Charles Unangst, Edward B. Williamson, Henry D. Loder, James B. Wells, Frederick A. Pell, Lewis E. G. Radde, John H. Russell, William F. Mott, Jr., J. Scott Laughton, O. S. Straus, Charles W. Whitley, Jr., Edward W. Mead, Sands F. Randall, Joseph W. Wallack, Edward H. Sobell, Henry A. Rawcliffe, Charles K. Westbrook, Charles A. Wiley, Henry Remsen, William Millan, J. R. Nicholson, Henry P. O'Neill, Benjamin L. Miller, W. K. Williamson, Judson B. Wilds, Melville H. Regensburger, Meyer M. Friend, Julius M. Ferguson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—MAY 27.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE FALL OF A BELL TOWER.

Henry T. Hewlett vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was an action to recover damages for injuries to plaintiff's livery stable, resulting from the fall of a defectively-constructed bell tower in Fifty-first-street. The jury, after listening to the testimony, found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $3,800.

DAMAGES FOR FAILURE TO DELIVER WHISKY.

David M. Koehler vs. Thomas J. McGibben.—In this case plaintiff recovered $9,034 against defendant for non-fulfillment of a contract to deliver 200 barrels of whisky.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 27.

Before Judge Van Vorst and a Jury.

PARTNERS MUST PRACTICE GOOD FAITH TOWARD EACH OTHER.

John Keck et al. vs. John Werder.—This is an action by partners against a copartner to recover damages for alleged bad faith and misrepresentations, whereby plaintiffs were induced to enter into the copartnership. The allegations of plaintiffs were that John Keck, on representations by defendant that he (defendant) was doing a good business in a flour-store in this City, and had $15,000 in first-class debts, which he would put in as capital, was induced to enter into the partnership, putting in his son as active man, and contributing cash capital to the extent of $15,000. The debts, with the exception of something over $2,000, proved bad, and the result was loss and embarrassment to the plaintiffs, and final dissolution of the partnership. Plaintiffs claimed that defendant, having misled and deceived them by false representations, was bound to make good their loss in the shape of a verdict for damages. The evidence was very voluminous, covering all the business transactions and accounts of the copartnership, and the trial extended through a period of two weeks.

The jury found that there had been misrepresentations to plaintiffs on the part of the defendant; that such misrepresentations induced plaintiffs to enter into the partnership; that of the debts represented by defendant to be good, over $12,000 proved bad, and plaintiff was entitled to damages in half that amount. A verdict was accordingly rendered in favor of plaintiffs for $6,255 41.

Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiffs; ex-Recorder Smith for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 27.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

SELLING FURNITURE ON THE NO PAY NO TITLE PRINCIPLE—A SUIT FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED.

Delia F. Gibbs vs. George A. Clarke.—The plaintiff, it appeared by the testimony in this case, bought furniture of the value of $37 from defendant on the no pay no title principle. On an alleged failure to pay one of the installments as it fell due, defendant caused the furniture to be removed back to his premises. It was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that the payments had been made, but she had lost her receipt through the act of defendant's agent; that, therefore, the removal was without warrant of law; that plaintiff's reputation suffered not only by such removal, but also by reason of insults accompanying such removal from a house containing a large number of boarders. On plaintiff's testimony, a motion was made to dismiss the suit on the ground that defendant was not responsible for the act of his agent in the premises, and that the alleged insults were not sustained by the evidence in the case.

The Judge granted the motion.

Plaintiff's claim was for $5,000 damages.

A. J. Requier for plaintiff; ex-Recorder Smith for defendant.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged; most of the sales were on private terms. Wheat in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 29¼ spot; $1 27½ seller June; $1 27¼ seller July; No. 3 Spring, $1 20; Rejected, $1 03. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 39c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 39½c. seller June; 42⅜c. seller July; 44⅛c. seller August; Rejected, 36½c.@37c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 32½c. for No. 2, cash or seller June; Rejected, 29¾c.@30c. Rye dull and declining at 68½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal, except for samples, which sell slowly. Whisky firm at 91c. Pork dull and a shade lower at $16 25 spot or seller June; $16 50@$16 55 seller July. Lard in fair demand and lower at $8 60@$8 70 seller June. Bulk Meats steady at 8¼c. for Short Rib Middles, loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 103,000 bushels Oats, and 2,600 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—5,200 bbls. Flour, 158,667 bushels Wheat, 179,860 bushels Corn, 31,375 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—115,385 bushels Wheat, 109,800 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—31,711 bushels Wheat, 35,350 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7 25@$8; Bakers', $7 75@$8 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; sales, 1,200 bushels White Michigan at $1 93; 750 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 44; quoted Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 44; Chicago do. do., $1 41; White Canada, $1 75@$1 97½; White Michigan, $1 90@$1 95. Corn in light request; sales, 4,500 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 46½c.@47c. Oats quiet; sales of Chicago No. 2 at 43½c.@44c.; quoted at 42c.@43c. Barley steady at 95c.@$1 for Canada; 90c.@95c. for No. 2 Western; 84c.@88c. for Two-rowed State; 85c. for Four-rowed State. Rye nominally 85c. Barley-malt firm at $1 05@$1 10 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for Prime Winter Western; $1 20@$1 25 for Prime Canada. Rye-malt held at 85c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 27.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales at $7 75@$8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for double extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 63@$1 65. Corn dull; sales of four cars at 56c.; round lots quoted at 55c. Corn-meal, $1 25 for bolted; $1 20 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed dull; Shorts, $18@$19; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middling, $20@$21, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson, and $4 75 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 45c. Receipts by Lake—32,500 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Rye, 42,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—31,000 bushels Wheat, 2,719,000 feet of Lumber. The amount of Grain on the Canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tidewater yesterday noon was 912,000 bushels Wheat, 1,356,000 bushels Corn, 72,000 bushels Oats, 3,600 bushels Barley, 7,800 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 65@$1 67; No. 3, $1 50 in elevator; nothing done in No. 2 Spring; offered $1 25. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 37c.@37½c. on the track; 38c.@39c. in elevator; 41½c.@41¾c. seller July. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c.@32½c. on the track; 33c. in elevator; 31c.@32c. seller June. Barley dull and nominal. Rye steady at 68c.@69c. Pork firm; held at $17 25@$17 50. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Bacon firmer; business small; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c., seller July, 10c.@10¼c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 90c. Cattle quiet; shipping grades scarce; fair to choice, $5@$5 75; interior to common, $2@$3 50. Receipts—3,200 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 Hogs.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 79; No. 3 do., $1 74; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 75; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 67¼; seller June, $1 66½; seller July, $1 62½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 73½; No. 1 Red, $1 71; No. 2 Red, $1 68; Rejected, $1 42. Corn a shade higher; sales of High Mixed, spot, seller June and buyer May, 44½c.; seller August, 49c.; seller September, 50c.; Low Mixed, 43c.; Damaged, 36c. Oats steady; sales of No. 2, spot, at 40½c.; seller June, 40½c.; seller last half of June, 41c. Freights firmer and unchanged. Receipts—1,600 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, and 40,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Flour unchanged, quiet, and heavy. Wheat unchanged; quiet. Corn steady; Southern White, 71c.@72c.; do. Yellow, 63c.; Mixed Western, 64c. Oats quiet; Southern, 50c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 49c.@50c.; do. White, 51c.@52c. Rye dull. Hay inactive; Pennsylvania and Western, $29. Provisions a shade firmer. Mess Pork very dull and nominal at $17 50@$18. Bulk Meats in improved demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8c.; Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard very dull at 9c.@9¼c. Western Butter in fair demand; good to choice, 24c.@26c. Whisky, 95c.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—Flour unchanged; Extra Family, $6 50; A No. 1, $8; Fancy, $9. Wheat held at $1 57@$1 67 on arrival. Corn steady; shelled, sacked, 56c.@58c. Oats very firm at 48c.@49c., sacked. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged. Pork advanced to $17. Bacon in fair demand and steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14¼c.; plain, 13c.@13½c., packed. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9c., loose; ¼c. higher packed. Lard—Tierces, 9c.@9¼c.; kegs, 10c.@10¼c.; steam, 8¾c. Whisky unchanged at 91c.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Flour dull at $7 65@$8. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Winter Red at $1 58@$1 60. Corn quiet at 49c.@50c. Rye nominally 72c. Oats quiet at 37c.@43c. Barley nominal. Butter steady. Provisions steady. Pork firm at $16 75@$17. Lard firmer; offerings light; Steam held at 8¼c., cash; 8c. bid, buyer July; Kettle held at 9c. Bulk Meats opened strong and closed steady; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c., spot; 9¼c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@9c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Whisky steady at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 34½ for No. 1, $1 30 for No. 2. Oats firmer at 32c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 41¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 69c. for No. 1. Barley quiet at 82c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 6¼c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 175,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 13¼c.; Refined, 19¾c. Molasses—Cuba, 31½c. Flour unchanged. Wheat declining; Red, $1 90@$1 95; Amber, $2. Rye, 90c.@92c. Corn active; Yellow, 64½c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 65c.; White, 66c. Oats firmer; White, 48c.@50c.; Mixed, 46½c.@47c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Whisky—Advancing tendency; 95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 27.—Hay dull and lower at $23 for Prime; $25 for choice. Pork quiet at $17 25. Bacon firmer at 7½c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 13c.@14c. Other articles unchanged. The rain checks business. Exchange—Sterling, 126¼; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 117¾.

DETROIT, May 27.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra White at $1 95; No. 1 White, $1 88; Amber Michigan, $1 70. Corn steady at 47c. Oats dull and declining at 41c. Freights to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, and 7,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—Milling demand for Wheat steady; sales, 5 cars White Canada at $2 10. Rye quiet with buyers of State at 94c. Corn steady; demand at unchanged prices; sales, 5 cars No. 2 High Mixed Western at 64c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Oats quiet; sales, 1 car No. 2 Western at 51½c.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 Red held at $1 78; No. 2, $1 68. Corn steady at 53c.@54c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 45c.; No. 3, 43c. Petroleum quiet, but firm; Standard White, 15¼c.; Ohio State test, 23c.@23½c.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—Flour dull; no sales. Corn quiet at 58c.@60c. Oats dull and declining at 45c.@47c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 9¼c.@10¼c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and nominal.

WILMINGTON, May 27.—Spirits of Turpentine lower at 43c. Resin steady at $2 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 05 for Hard, and $3 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar firm at $3 10.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 27.—Cotton firm; Ordinary, 12¾c.; good Ordinary, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.@17c.; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 432 bales; gross, 447 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,028 bales; sales to-day, 1,500 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 106,590 bales.

MOBILE, May 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; net receipts, 97 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,444 bales; coastwise, 281 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 38,423 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.; Low Middling, 17¼c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.@16½c.; Ordinary, 13c.@14c.; net receipts, 322 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,029 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 20,131 bales.

GALVESTON, May 27.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 351 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,713 bales; Coastwise, 1,511 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 37,937.

SAVANNAH, May 27.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 203 bales; sales, 162 bales; stock, 22,776 bales.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17c.; receipts, 331 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 28,163 bales.

AUGUSTA, May 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 17¼c.; receipts, 300 bales; sales, 230 bales.

Voted No, But Took the Money.

From the Ithaca Journal, May 26.

We will excuse the *Democrat* from answering our question as to whether the disease known as "Van Trumpery" has reached this Congressional district. We have learned, on a great deal better authority than the *Democrat*, that it has. Our ex-member of Congress has it in its most malignant form. He has had it ever since the 17th of March—that being the day on which he drew his share of the proceeds of what he denounced in hotels, at depots, on cars, wherever his business called him, as one of the most shameless, infamous acts which had disgraced an American Congress. And to think that at this very time he had his share of the plunder in his pocket! We understand that our ex-Congressman stands second on the list of those who drew the "swag." It would well be worth one's while to ascertain who got the start of the ex-member for the Twenty-sixth District.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON, (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Pauline Lucca, Miss C. L. Kellogg, Signor Vizzani.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—WITHOUT A HEART—Miss Mary Griswold, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinee at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO—Mr. Fechter, Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Neilson, Miss Pateman, Mr. F. Bangs.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZRAEL—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Mlle. Lulu.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

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New-York City.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Gov. DIX has added another to his many claims to public respect and confidence by his course in relation to the Industrial Exhibition Company. The jobbers who forced the measure through refused to permit the retention of the clause giving the City a first mortgage on the property of the company for the money it must loan, but Gov. DIX giving an intimation that in this shape he would veto it, the provision was reinstated, and coming up again last evening the bill failed to receive votes sufficient to pass it. This is probably the last we shall hear of this nefarious measure, and its end is as creditable to Gov. DIX as it is discreditable to the Senate. So long as it was an undeniable job it could count Senators as friends in ample numbers, but had not the countenance of the Governor; when it ceased to be a scandal Senators ceased to honor it. Thanks to Gov. DIX this has been an unusually bad season for jobs of all sorts.

Secretary DELANO is being besieged by an army of unsuccessful bidders for the contracts for Indian supplies recommended by the Indian Commission. We have already noticed the circumstances under which the recommendations of the commission were made. We do not believe that any gentleman connected with the commission is capable of fraud. We do not believe the method adopted in opening and determining on bids admits of fraud, or that collusion was possible among the large number of persons whose unanimous approval of the action of the commission was given. We do not believe the attack on the commission comes from disinterested or trustworthy parties, or that the Secretary of the Interior can be swerved from his ideas of right by either their threats or their blandishments.

BRIGHAM YOUNG seems to have been doing something in the Credit Mobilier line in a small way, as we are informed Speaker BLAINE, when in Salt Lake City, did not permit the Mormons to pay his bills "like most public men who visit there." This news has at least the merit of freshness, as we had not before suspected that the many Congressmen who have visited the prophet permitted themselves to be placed under petty pecuniary obligations to one who was habitually defying the laws. We are glad to know that a public man has been found to refuse such favors, and give the prophet some plain talk beside. Mr. BLAINE has a plain, honest way of doing things which is refreshing in these days.

A very useful compilation of the Internal Revenue laws has been prepared by Messrs. W. H. ARMSTRONG and CHARLES W. ELDRIDGE, of the Internal Revenue Office, under an act of Congress. It affords a clear and intelligible knowledge of the laws as they now are, including all the provisions of the statutes enacted at the last session of Congress. The enumeration of the articles and occupation subject to tax is agreeably short. Special taxes are paid only by those engaged in the liquor and tobacco trades, and these trades, with banking, and the stamps and checks, medicines, perfumery, cosmetics, matches, and playing cards, now furnish all the internal revenue collected.

It is encouraging to know that from the region which produced the Modocs, there have also come Indians who are not only firm friends of the United States, but in a fair way of becoming civilized. The Warm Spring tribe have furnished excellent scouts, who, it seems from the report of their agent, had planted their crops before they left, and expect to be home in time for harvest. These Indians report no danger from any tribe in Eastern Oregon, except, possibly, the Snakes, of whom they know nothing.

Production has been uninterrupted so long in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields that the bitter contest between the miners and companies, which was so protracted, has been almost forgotten. A reminder of the old troubles is found, however, in the dispute which has just arisen in Schuylkill County, and for once the miners appear to be clearly in the right. With the market overstocked, it was reasonable to infer that the new rules of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, requiring unusual hours of labor, were intended to provoke a strike, which the miners have sensibly refused to begin. Their notice that, when a favorable opportunity arrives, they will resist these obnoxious regulations, will, no doubt, secure their revocation and thus continue production without interruption. Many devices have been resorted to by mine owners to create a fear of a short supply of coal, so as to raise prices, but without success, and this last move is thus far equally a failure.

The Credit Mobilier in Court.

If all the statements made in the bill of equity filed by the Government in the Credit Mobilier suit, are passed upon, the country is likely to have a large addition to its knowledge of the irregularities in the management of the Union Pacific Railroad. We trust that all the statements referred to will be pressed by the Government, and a thorough legal investigation of the facts be secured. We consider this, of itself, an object of prime importance in the suit. Whether there is, in the Government's theory of its rights, and of the remedies for its wrongs, the basis for definitive judicial action, we are not prepared to say. But it is plain that the courts present a most admirable means for searching investigation, and the ground covered by the Government demands is one which the Congressional inquiries have by no means exhausted.

The theory of the Government bill may or may not be sound in law. That is a question on which no layman's judgment would be worth anything. But that it is in accordance with the plain requirements of justice and common sense, on the facts as they are thus far known, hardly admits of question. The bill sets forth, in substance, that the loans of the credit of the Government, and the gifts of the public land, were in the nature of a trust for the purpose of building the Pacific Road in the best and most economical manner; that the security for the performance of this trust lay in the property of the road, including the land granted, and in the value of its franchises, which was in proportion to the good faith and good management of the company; that the security has been exhausted, and the claim of the Government upon the road has been endangered by the conduct of the company in mortgaging, selling, and giving away its property, in a fraudulent manner, for the profit of individual shareholders, and not for the building up or establishing the road itself. The bill enumerates at great length the various transactions of a fraudulent nature which have impaired the security of the Government in the interest of the managers. It points out that liens upon the road, in the shape of bonds, and obligations in the shape of notes and shares of stock, have been issued to the extent of more than $100,000,000 over and above the lien of the Government, which is $33,000,000. While the Government lien represents obligations of the Government issued at par, the interest payable and actually paid by the Government from proceeds of taxation, the other obligations of the company represent in part only an incomplete consideration, and in still greater part no consideration at all. These obligations have, in fact, been distributed as dividends, in a series of fraudulent schemes for the profit of the managers of the road. They are, in reality, stolen goods, part of which have been turned into money, and part of which are still in the hands of the original receivers.

The bill of the Government asks that, as far as possible, these stolen effects shall be gathered again into the treasury of the company, and there held as security for the fulfillment of the Government's honest and binding claims. Most of the distributions of plunder have been to managers of the company under the title, and in the assumed character of trustees. The Government asks that these trustees shall be decreed personally responsible for the funds and other valuable things distributed to them, and by them to the members of the Credit Mobilier and other rings. A portion of the dividends have been in stock, on which little or nothing has been paid in. The Government asks that the holders of this stock shall be required to return to the treasury of the company the difference between the amount actually paid in and the par value of the stock. Still another portion of the fraudulent dividends has been in the form of bonds, for which a defective equivalent, or no equivalent at all, has been received by the company. The Government asks that the payment of these bonds, except where they are in the hands of innocent purchasers, without notice, if any such there be, shall be enjoined. Finally, the Government, representing that the company, in the face of these numerous obligations, fraudulently issued, is insolvent, and neglects and refuses to pay the interest on the United States bonds loaned to it, asks that a decree may be issued for the reform of the financial condition of the company, so that the actual cost and fair price of the construction and equipment of the road over and above the amount of the proceeds of the United States bonds issued to the company, shall be represented only by stock fully paid; or if this cannot be done, that any excess of the cost and fair price over the proceeds of the United States bonds, and of uncanceled, fully-paid stock, shall be represented by the first mortgage bonds.

In the pursuit of the object thus declared by the counsel of the Government, permission is asked of the Court to put certain questions to the managers and shareholders of the company for the purpose of discovering who, among Congressmen and others, have received dividends from the various fraudulent schemes. When these persons are discovered, it is asked that they be made, all of them, defendants in the suit.

Our readers will perceive from this account of the Government bill, that it proceeds upon substantially the same view of the facts as that announced by THE TIMES in connection with the Congressional investigation. It makes every Congressman who received any Credit Mobilier dividends, a party in interest to the fraud upon the Government. It proposes to investigate the exact amount of profit realized from this fraud in each case, and it asks that the court compel the participants to return this amount to the treasury of the company to be held in trust for legitimate uses. It will be perceived that the miserable sophistries by which the sharers in this swindle sought to explain and justify their part in it, receive no recognition from the cool-headed lawyers employed to find out how and by whom the Government has been wronged. In the eye of the law, according to the Government counsel, there is no such thing as an innocent participant in the Credit Mobilier swindles. That is the position THE TIMES has held from the first, and we are glad it is now to be submitted to adjudication in the United States courts.

Temperance Legislation.

No more than fifty votes having been obtained in the Assembly, yesterday, for the Local Option bill, after it had been modified to meet the views advanced by Gov. DIX in his veto of the measure in its original shape, it can be assumed that the present session will end without any legislation on this subject. This result will, no doubt, be a severe disappointment to many well-intentioned people who had hoped to obtain from this Legislature a law by which the liquor traffic could be greatly checked, or even summarily suppressed. That those who desire a law of this kind, and have labored heartily to secure it, are controlled solely by a desire to promote the general welfare, and are entitled to public respect, cannot be questioned. The most earnest of citizens and the most unselfish of philanthropists, they are convinced that the evils of intemperance can only be stayed by arming the people with legal power to restrain the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

It must be admitted that in making a demand for this power, they are fortified by facts that seem to render it reasonable. Intemperance is admitted to be increasing throughout the State, and it cannot be denied that it is constantly increasing the public burdens. We have recently shown how startling its ravages have become in the City, and although the statistics as to the State generally are not so full, nor, so far as they go, so suggestive, official reports are not needed to declare a truth that is everywhere forced upon the careful observer. With this alarming prevalence of an evil that is admitted to be the source of nearly all the crime and pauperism with which society is afflicted, it was natural and excusable to turn to the Legislature for relief. The advocates of the extension of such relief were no doubt convinced that the power of moral suasion had failed, and that nothing was left but to invoke the strong arm of the law. In this we think they were mistaken. There has been no great popular movement against intemperance. There has been no general concerted movement to build up the temperance organizations and make them aggressive against the vice. Much, we know, has been done to the honor of those who have accomplished it, but it is clear that moral suasion has not been exhausted.

But whatever might be the fact on this point, the friends of temperance had the right to appeal to the Legislature as they did, and we cheerfully admit that they were not extravagant in their demands. From their standpoint, the Local Option bill was, no doubt, a weak compromise. Convinced of the necessity as well as wisdom of sumptuary legislation, they would interdict by law the sale of a particular brand of flour, if, like liquor, in their opinion, it wasted the brain and muscle of the community. It was, therefore, practically a moderation on their part, deserving of credit, that they proposed nothing more than to refer the question of interdiction to the decision of the several localities, each for itself. It is not strange that they made the mistake in their bill of restricting the liberty of voters, who were compelled by it to prohibit the sale of all liquor or to permit the traffic in all. We can appreciate their keen disappointment when their bill was vetoed, because of this restriction, and can partially excuse the hot words with which they greeted this frustration of their desires.

The convention called last night to meet in Albany in June is a threat to form a third party to be distinctively devoted to temperance, but we believe the good sense of the friends of this reform will prevent them, as it has hitherto done, from emerging from the frying-pan only to land in the fire. Such a movement in New-York in ordinary times, would surely result in Democratic ascendency, and we leave it for temperance men to say what they have received or are likely to get from that organization. If they have obtained little from the Republican Party, they have had nothing from the Democrats. All that may be done to restrain the liquor traffic, without violating popular rights, the Republican Party is certain to do, but the Democrats are sure to leave it wholly untrammeled. The friends of temperance, therefore, should, and we have no doubt will, refuse to embrace a policy that would result in the ruin of all their hopes.

If any doubts are entertained of the willingness of the Republican Party to serve the cause of temperance reform, they should be removed by the action of the Assembly last evening in passing the Ohio Civil Damage Liquor law. This measure has been shown by experience in more than one State to be the most effective restraint upon the liquor traffic, short of absolute prohibition, which has yet been devised, and its adoption will more than redeem the pledge to this reform given in the Syracuse platform of 1871. If it is the end rather than the means which the friends of temperance desire, they can best serve their cause by securing the passage of this bill in the Senate, and then settling themselves to the task of enforcing it. To our minds, this seems much wiser than to meet in June to devise ways and means for the restoration of Democracy and an unchecked liquor traffic.

Exit Palmer.

With the close of the term of Chamberlain PALMER ends the official reign of the House of SWEENY in New-York. SWEENY transmitted the office of Chamberlain, with all its extravagant emoluments, to brother-in-law BRADLEY, and when the official atmosphere became too hot for BRADLEY, he traded the position off to his trusty friend and banker, FRANCIS A. PALMER. The Sweeny succession has, therefore, remained unbroken for six years, and, as a family preserve, the Chamberlainship has probably yielded during that period close upon a million of dollars. The history of the régime is not a little instructive. To begin a little further back, it was under Mr. DEVLIN, whose term commenced on Dec. 2, 1860, that the City deposits in the custody of the Chamberlain assumed considerable proportions. Chapter 623 of the Session laws of 1866, was passed for the ostensible purpose of regulating the mode of accounting for the custody of City moneys. Under its provisions, the depositary banks were required, in proportion to the amounts intrusted to their keeping, to pay the current expenditures of the Chamberlain's office. Under its provisions, also, DEVLIN claimed to have the right, which he had uniformly exercised, of putting in his pocket the accrued interests on the City deposits.

After the death of Chamberlain DEVLIN, and on the accession to office of PETER B. SWEENY, an action at law was commenced against the executors of the late Chamberlain to recover for the City the interest moneys which DEVLIN had appropriated during his term of office. Warned by this suit, SWEENY abandoned the claim of his predecessor to any proprietary right over the interest on City deposits. He took care, however, to make a great show of public virtue, or, as his admirers called it, "unexampled official magnanimity," in giving up what had never belonged to him. SWEENY transferred his marvelous "brain" to the Department of Parks in 1870, and brother-in-law BRADLEY, with brother JAMES M. as deputy, reigned in his stead. The office of Chamberlain carried with it that of County Treasurer, and thereby hangs a curious tale. In the County Tax-levy forming chapter 382 of the laws of 1870, occurs the following instructive clause: "For salary of janitor of the New-York County Court-house, *to be appointed by the County Treasurer*, at the rate of $2,500 per annum, the sum of $2,500" (is appropriated.) As Senator, JOHN J. BRADLEY assisted in the passage of this bill, and probably procured the insertion of the clause quoted; as County Treasurer, he used the appointing power given him by placing the Court-house and all its secrets in the custody of EDWIN M. HAGGERTY. The fitness for the position of this notorious Tammany rough and repeater was fully demonstrated when it became necessary for the Ring to effect a "burglary" upon the vouchers in the Controller's office. That was the sequel to the innocent little clause in the County Tax-levy of 1870, and afforded a very good example of the kind of honor prevailing in the Sweeny family.

But, if the voucher robbery were useful to SWEENY and BRADLEY, as well as to HALL, TWEED, and CONNOLLY, all of whose names were on the backs of some of these documents, it was not less useful to the Palmer family, who succeeded to the official legacy of the SWEENYS. FRANCIS A. PALMER was and is President of the Broadway Bank; WALTER B. PALMER holds the same position in the Tenth National Bank. The one became Chamberlain, the other Deputy. Both had been custodians of City moneys under Ring rule, and both had sustained the Tweed dynasty by needful advances of funds. Up to the Fall of 1871 the PALMERS had been content with fat pickings in the shape of armory leases at exorbitant rents. With undisputed control over the City deposits, not to mention the County Treasurer's salary and commission on the State tax, they have had a much bigger slice of Municipal plunder since that date. That they deserved this much from the Ring we do not pretend to dispute. What they deserve from the public is a question of rather more importance. A mass of fraudulent vouchers has been conveniently taken out of the way of them and their friends, but a mass of warrants bearing forged indorsements still exists. These were mostly cashed in the Broadway and Tenth National Banks, and these institutions are as clearly liable to refund to the City the money thus obtained as they would be to refund it under similar circumstances to a private depositor. We understand that Chamberlain PALMER helped himself out, of the money intrusted to his keeping, to some of his numerous salaries which the Controller refused to pay. We know that he pocketed the $30,061 commission on the State tax of 1871, which he had previously agreed to forego, and that the State Controller holds the County of New-York to be still his debtor to that amount. We record with great satisfaction the retirement of Chamberlain PALMER into private life, and the end of all further possibility of the trading of his bank with the City funds in Wall-street. But we trust that he will not be allowed to sink into obscurity without some attempt being made on behalf of the City to test his right to retain certain sums now in his possession, as well as to vindicate the right of the public to recover money paid out by him and his nephew, in their capacity of bank managers, upon forged signatures.

A Genuine Wild Woman.

The wild man of the woods is a frequent feature of our Western States, or, to speak more accurately, of our Western newspapers. It is through the latter that we learn of his existence, though we never hear of his capture. He is perpetually presenting himself to the gaze of astonished rustics, who usually agree in representing him, as clad chiefly in an extensive beard, and gifted with eyes of preternatural brightness. Parties are frequently organized to hunt him down, but he successfully eludes his pursuers, and rarely condescends to permit a bullet to be billeted upon his person. Altogether, he is an exceedingly curious creature, being apparently without origin, and multiplying himself in an utterly mysterious way. And yet so numerous are the accounts of those who claim to have seen him, that it is difficult to class them all under the head of enterprising newspaper fictions.

The latest specimen of this curious species of savage, is a young wild woman of Pennsylvania. Of her, unlike the usual wild man of the woods, we have a full and authentic history. She was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, of poor and presumably honest parents. Being endowed with a feverish fondness for the pleasures of the chase, and regarding the average rural Pennsylvanian youth as game unworthy of her weapons, she became a mighty huntress of those fierce Pennsylvanian beasts, the gray squirrel and the raccoon. At twelve years of age, she definitely abandoned the pretense of civilization and took up her permanent home in the woods. For eighteen years she has been a complete savage, with, of course, the modern improvements of rifle and hunting knife. She sleeps in caves and under trees; she lives upon the game which she kills, and she studiously avoids the sight of men. There remains, however, a slight trace of womanly vanity about her. She disdains to dress herself, like the wild man of the West, in hair grown for the purpose, but attires herself in the skins of animals, and occasionally indulges in the full-dress luxury of a blanket.

That she is a very foolish, as well as eccentric, young woman, no one can doubt. She might have remained an ornament to the civilization of Greene County. She might have worn hooped skirts, high-heeled boots, and other delightful and inspiring garments. She might have flirted with youthful agriculturists, and, as the wife of an honest farmer, have passed her life as a household drudge, and fared sumptuously upon salt pork and potatoes every day. She might even have plunged into the vortex of Greene County fashionable life, and have attended singing-schools, husking-bees, and annual donation parties. Thus would her life have passed in a natural and womanly manner, until at the age of forty or forty-five, she would have succumbed to the hardships which are the inevitable lot of the farmer's wife, and died, leaving room for a successor in her husband's kitchen and affections. And this misguided young woman has voluntarily turned her back upon all these blessed possibilities, merely in order to live free and independent in the shade of her native forests.

Why men, and as in this case, a young woman, should thus prefer to resort to the savage state is inexplicable, except upon the theory that the savage was the original state of mankind, and that a homesick longing for the forest is hereditary in some people. The wild woman of Greene County having once become a savage, will doubtless remain in that station to which she has called herself for the rest of her natural life—unless, indeed, she be hunted down and captured by some equally eccentric bachelor, who, looking upon her as preferable to the women of civilization, shall go forth with dog and lasso, and win for himself a savage bride, after the primitive methods of prehistoric courtship.

White Elephants.

When a Siamese despot takes a grudge against one of his poorer subjects, and determines on his ruin, he does not cut off the delinquent's head and confiscate his property. On the contrary, he makes him a present—he sends him the handsomest and healthiest white elephant he can find. The luckless recipient knows at once that his fate is sealed. He knows that the beast will eat him out of house and home without the possibility, on his part, of resistance. He cannot sell or give away the fatal gift, for no one would accept it, and the attempt to get rid of it even would be direct treason and sacrilege. He sits down with Oriental resignation to submit to the inevitable, and the white elephant devours his substance.

We do not know if Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK has any deep-rooted hatred against our City Judiciary. But in securing the indictment of Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN he certainly seems to have presented them with a white elephant of the most alarming description. For months the Courts have been trying to get rid of this dreadful person, but in vain. First the attempt was made to prove him insane, and for a while the enterprise looked promising. But in the end, after bench and jury had been driven to the verge of lunacy, it was decided that he was sane enough at least to be indicted, and he was put on trial before another tribunal for issuing obscene publications. Here, on the contrary, he was promptly decided to be insane, and a warrant made out for his committal to the lunatic asylum at Utica. Judges and District Attorney breathed freer, when again their hopes are dashed by a fresh decision of another court, which thinks this bewildering culprit is not quite so insane as he ought to be, and directs that that question shall be settled all over again.

Is there then no way to get rid of TRAIN? For months he has obstructed business, distracted judges, and made a travesty of justice, until his very name is a terror to every judicial officer in New-York. Either he has committed an offense or he has not; either he is insane or he is not; and it ought to be no very difficult matter to decide which. We fancy it is the opinion of most, outside of the experts who are paid to think differently, that if TRAIN be mad there is method in his madness. To get himself locked up, and then to trumpet his woes with great pertinacity and vigor to the four quarters of the earth, is one of the favorite devices which this particular White Elephant has for securing to himself that degree of public attention which he thinks his merits deserve. The prisons of England and France remember this propensity with dread, and the probability is, that if TRAIN only lives long enough and travels far enough, there will not be left a single civilized country on the globe whose jails, no matter what crime he may commit, will not be shut sternly and relentlessly against him. In the meantime he is in the public hands, a white elephant of prodigious expensiveness in judicial time, patience, and dignity. We do not believe he is insane enough to be shut up in a lunatic asylum, but if he be, let him be proved so and shut up at once. If not, let him be promptly tried for the offense he stands charged with, and at once acquitted or condemned. The public is weary of his vaporings and trumpetings, and the sooner his case is definitively disposed of, the better.

MINOR TOPICS.

Secretary RICHARDSON appears to be seeking for information. He asks, through a Washington organ:

> What does THE TIMES mean by saying that "he (RICHARDSON) has evidently forgotten that the power of arbitrary selections *no longer* remains in the hands of the appointing power?" The power to appoint is still where the Constitution placed it, in the President, the courts of law, and the *heads of Departments*. Mr. Secretary RICHARDSON probably remembers this, whatever else he may have "forgotten."

Mr. RICHARDSON is informed that the statement of THE TIMES is in substance the same as the rules and regulations promulgated by the President himself, and is in entire accord with the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

While some of the most noted astronomers are wrangling about the possible intra-Mercurial planet, others, by strict attention to business, are meeting with the success they deserve. Prof. PETERS, for example, has just picked up another nice asteroid, and will probably find half a dozen more before the year is out. As to the imaginary planet Vulcan, no one can decide upon its actual existence until a friendly eclipse of the sun happens to make it visible. This may not occur for the next thousand years, if ever, and the astronomers who devote their time to such an ungracious planet will meet with no substantial reward. How much better might they employ themselves in hunting for asteroids, planetary moons, and other such useful little bodies, of which there is undoubtedly a large number yet awaiting the pursuing searcher.

There seems to be good ground for the belief that the corn crop of this year will be very much less productive than it has been for several years past, for the reason, as the Chicago *Tribune* puts it, "that cold, raw, and wet weather has prevailed in all parts of the great corn-growing belt of the country." As if in anticipation of such a result, farmers who each had twenty acres in 1872, have only half that amount this year. In 1872 "the great corn-growing belt," which includes Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, yielded 580,548,000 bushels. The yield of Illinois alone was 217,600,000 bushels, while Iowa, second in productiveness, gave 101,180,000. At this time it is not easy to calculate the probable loss of the farmers because of the decreased yield, particularly as the prices are pretty certain to be largely in excess of what they were last year. As the exports during former years depended almost entirely upon the abundance and consequent cheapness of the article, there is sure to be a great falling off this year; for the corn factors of Great Britain will certainly not be able to pay higher prices than can be obtained from American consumers.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention has been seriously considering how far it would be judicious to omit the clause of the State Constitution which exempts church property from taxation. It appears that Ohio has about one-tenth of the whole church property in the United States, and according to a writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the increase in the value of the same is greatly in excess of the increase in the number of churches and church members. From 1850 to 1860, he says that the number of churches was increased some forty-two per cent., while from 1860 to 1870, there was only an increase of sixteen per cent. From 1850 to 1860, there was an increase in church-membership of thirty per cent., while during the succeeding decade the increase was barely eleven per cent. The spirit of the people is said to be opposed to any further exemption of this class of property from taxation, on the ground that there seems to be a greater desire on the part of religious corporations to gain worldly possessions than to spread the Gospel.

At length there has been an investigation of "spirit phenomena" that has resulted in a way to fully satisfy the skeptics. Some time since the occupants of a house at Bennington, Vt., caused a report to be circulated to the effect that they were nightly disturbed by "hideous screams, mysterious noises, jumpings, pullings, and carryings on" of such a character as to render it impossible to obtain "a wink of sleep." No one thought of doubting the truth of the rumors, but, as in nearly all cases of the kind, the desire to obtain definite information as to the precise character of the "manifestations" was so strong that a committee of discreet persons was appointed to visit the "haunted house." After a few *séances* it became manifest that the occupants—those in the flesh only—were the authors of the before-mentioned "hideous screams, mysterious noises, jumpings, pullings, and carryings on." It appears that their object was to remove elsewhere without paying arrears of rent, and, still further, to aid a proposed purchaser to obtain the house at a price much less [illegible]. It is a pity that the investigations of so-called "spirit phenomena" [illegible] always intrusted to committees as little [illegible] to be imposed upon as the one at Bennington.

Seven members of the Massachusetts Medical Society have been recommended for expulsion for practicing homeopathy. Their [illegible] in this regard is condemned by the [illegible] ing the report, as "unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician." Of course, the [illegible] meant to disgrace the heretical physicians, [illegible] we have little doubt that in the minds of intelligent persons they have only succeeded in bringing discredit upon themselves. The [illegible] is long since gone by when students of medicine—and the best physicians are always students still—can safely be stigmatized as "[illegible]ble" for differing from others. And certainly it is not safe to apply insulting epithets to [illegible] [illegible] here.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

OPERA IN THE FALL.

An engagement was yesterday concluded between Mr. Max Maretzek and Signor Tamberlik, securing to the impresario the services of the distinguished tenor. Signor Tamberlik will receive nightly a salary equal to that paid to Mme. Lucca, who is to remain, of course, the prima donna of the company. In addition to the two artists named above, Mr. Maretzek's company will include Signor Vizzani, M. Jamet, Signor Mendioroz, and Mlle. Ilma di Murska. The season will be commenced in Boston, in September. The date of the New-York representations is not yet announced.

TO-NIGHT'S OPERATIC REPRESENTATION.

The performance of "Mignon," for the benefit of Mr. Max Maretzek, will take place at the Academy of Music this evening. Mme. Lucca, Miss Kellogg, Señors Sans, and Signori Vizzani and Jamet will then appear before a New-York audience for the last time this season.

THE YELLOWSTONE.

Navigation Possible to Powder River—Character of the Valley.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—Major George A. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, has just returned from a trip up the Yellowstone, and reports complete success in establishing the fact of the navigability of that stream from its mouth to Powder River. The exploration was determined on some time ago for military reasons, and Gen. Sheridan directed Major Forsyth to attempt the ascent of the river with a steam-boat of the largest size used on the waters of the Upper Missouri. The steam-boat Key West was selected, and after embarking a sufficient number of troops for self-defense, she started on the 9th inst. The boat drew twenty-six inches of water, and carried an escort and crew of [illegible]. The usual Spring rise had not yet occurred in the Yellowstone, and the water was lower than it had been for some years past. Without the slightest difficulty the steamer passed over the first thirty-five miles, finding an ample depth of water in the channel until she reached Stanley's Shoals, where there was only twenty inches of water. The shoal, however, was only about forty feet in width, and by using proper appliances the steamer worked through. She found difficulty in passing over the rapids, and stopped at Key West Falls, twenty-one and a half miles from Powder River. These falls are the most difficult of any, but by the removal of two small rocks with about six square feet of surface, and about thirty inches thick, which lie immediately in the middle of the channel of the river, it will be navigable sixty to eighty miles further. Until the crest of all the rapids the water was from four and a half to eight feet deep. The distance ascended was 235 miles, and the time from Fort Buford to Powder River six and a half days. The descent was made in five days. The Yellowstone is full of small islands, is well wooded along the banks, and bottom generally gravel, consequently the banks don't wash away as they do on the Upper Missouri. The valley is from two to twelve miles wide, and much of the soil is susceptible of cultivation.

Chief Justice Chase on Gen. Grant in 1868.

Oct. 28, 1868, the Chief Justice at Washington, addressing Col. William Brown, of Cincinnati, as appears from the *Commercial* of that city, writes:

> Judge Pierrepont has made the true issue between Seymour and Blair and Grant and Colfax. He analyzes it well when he says that it is an issue between Blair and revolution and Grant and peace, leaving Seymour and Colfax almost wholly out of sight. I inclose to you with this a copy of Judge Pierrepont's speech. You will doubtless be struck, as I was, with the account of the conversation between him and Grant, and the declaration of Grant.

The speech of Judge Pierrepont was delivered at Cooper Institute, Oct. 21, 1868, and the conversation appears from the following extract:

> Gen. Grant replied that he had no wish for the Presidency, that he had now a much higher office than he had ever expected—that Gen. Sherman would make a good President, and that he would gladly give the half that he was worth to make Sherman, or any other fit man President; that his feelings and sentiments were entirely opposed to negro suffrage; but that he did not wish to be restrained by any pledges from the right to change his opinions in future if new exigencies convinced him that he was wrong; for, said he, you will remember that early in the war, when I was in command at the West I publicly stated that if the negroes had an insurrection I would hold my army in check until it was put down. But long before the war was over I should have been glad of a negro insurrection, and would have moved my army all the faster. What I want is the Union—the whole country returned to peace and submission to the laws. I do not like universal negro suffrage now, but the freedmen ought to be protected, and if the only way to protect them in their helpless condition is to give them the suffrage, then I shall be in favor of letting them vote. I want the Union restored, and to have the South come back, obey the laws, and submit as good citizens; and if the future proves that they will not do it without negro suffrage, then I would give them negro suffrage.

Washington never thought more wisely or talked more justly.

Rhode Island General Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 27.—The General Assembly met at Newport this morning. After the usual election procession, both Houses convened at the State-house. The Senate organized by the choice of Walter B. Vincent as clerk. The House chose Edward Metcalf, of Providence, as Speaker, and Ira O. Seamans and Charles F. Ballou as clerks. Both Houses joined in a grand committee, appointed a committee to count the votes for the general offices. The Counting Committee reported no choice for Lieutenant Governor, C. C. Vanzandt, Republican nominee, having 6,515 votes; L. W. Ballou, Temperance Republican, 3,363; and B. H. Wales, Democrat, 3,763. All the other Republican candidates were declared elected, the majority of Henry Howard for Governor being 5,341. The Assembly, in Grand Committee, then proceeded to choose a Lieutenant Governor from the two highest candidates. C. C. Vanzandt had 79 votes, and Ballou 17. Vanzandt was sworn in.

The American Unitarian Association.

BOSTON, May 27.—The forty-eighth anniversary of the American Unitarian Association was celebrated in the Academy of Music this evening. Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows presided. Addresses were made by Rev. John F. W. Ware, of Boston; Rev. Carleton A. Staples, of Providence; Rev. Eli Fay, of Taunton; Rev. John C. Kimball, of Newport, and others.

Death of Judge Andrews' Father.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 27.—George Andrews, an old citizen of Syracuse, and for many years Treasurer of the Gas-light Company, died to-night, aged eighty. He was the father of Judge Andrews, of the Court of Appeals; Bishop Andrews, of the M. E. Church, and Theodore Andrews, a former Congressional reporter.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—The following official notice has been issued, to correct an erroneous impression:

> The Court of Appeals will not take recess until about June 15, and will then announce at what time the Fall term will begin, for which term a new calendar will be made.
>
> (Signed,) E. O. PERRIN,
> Clerk Court of Appeals.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Temperance" Legislation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If "Fair Play" *really* thinks that "nobody wants to prevent the drinking of intoxicating liquors by law," his "information" is very limited and his observation equally so. It has no extensive view; it does not extend from New-York to Boston or Washington, much less to China or Peru. Has "Fair Play" ever heard of ex-Senator Pomeroy? This (happily *ex*) Senator introduced a bill last Autumn, under which any lady giving a glass of wine to a gentleman in her own house anywhere in this District of Columbia, rendered herself liable to fine and imprisonment. Besides, if the act of *giving* is not specified, still, how can wine or beer be *drunk*, unless it is first either imported or manufactured? This is merely whipping the devil around the stump, with the prevarication characteristic of the aquarians, or so-called "temperance" men. CARL BENSON.

Saturday, May 24, 1873.

Anæsthetics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The London *Lancet* for May records a case of fatal suffocation from nitrous oxide gas. The writer of the article, after giving an account of the accident, makes the remarkable assertion that "from no agent have there been so many hairbreadth escapes as from this gas." He also informs us that "nitrous oxide is not an anæsthetic at all." All this is in direct opposition to what we were told by Dr. Sims and others at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening. The *Lancet* has the reputation of being reliable authority on questions of this nature, yet the gentlemen who addressed us on Wednesday are supposed to be equally well informed. To those of us who have neither time nor means to make researches for ourselves, and who, at the same time, wish to avoid the pain connected with surgical operations by employing an anæsthetic acknowledged to be safe and efficient, this conflict of authorities renders the subject extremely perplexing and discouraging. Whose testimony are we to accept? G. H. KING, M. D.

THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

About Railroad-Car Steps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your columns are always open to the complaints of the helpless and the aggrieved, I venture to ask you for a little space to allow me to fling my little pebble at the management of the Hudson River Railroad. I go to the City from the rural districts as rarely as possible for the reason that when I have to enter the cars some good Samaritan has to pull me up, while another good Samaritan either pushes or boosts me from below. Now everybody is not so light or agile of foot as those honored directors of the road are assumed to be, and to us who are stout, and perchance a little lame, and over forty years old, this high step presents a formidable obstacle. Many times, when pleasure or shopping would take me to town, I forbear from sheer dread of that step. Nor am I alone in this dread. The feeble and delicate, the mother, who has to lift heavy children up and wearily climb after them, the gouty, and the rheumatic, all unite in blessing (!) Commodore Vanderbilt and his management. At one small way station, of course without a platform, I noticed that a lady getting in used a bench brought to the car step, and found on inquiry that she had provided this mode of saving herself from the dangerous and painful climb that otherwise she must have attempted. Now for the remedy. I propose that, after Punch's mode of doing business, we catch a railroad director, sprain his ankle, and put him through a régime of getting on and out at all the way-stations without platforms—if this does not do, try the great Commodore as a last resort, and this would be a sure cure. Insist on two or three of the directors' wives, "fat, fair, and forty," going back and forth for two weeks from some given way-station, (July and August would be the best months for this experiment, and the more small children with them the better,) then we poor country-women would have a platform and know the "pleasures of travel," of which we know now only the miseries! A LONG-SUFFERING TRAVELER.

The "Digesters" of Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I take your valuable journal daily, and have done so for years. In this day of "frauds" law reporters have come in for their just share of the public censure, and the columns of your paper have contained deserved notices of their errors and wrongs. Should law digesters escape, and should the Press in any way abet the frauds of the latter? On Feb. 22, 1873, Mr. Wait ceased to be issued to the public, and to be constantly reiterated, a promise that volume 1 of his digest should be ready April 1, 1873. This was for reasons now very apparent but not altogether creditable. The book was issued about the middle of May. A prominent legal journal of the State published this promise, and, with apparent humor, continued so to publish till April 26, 1873! It was promised and published, as aforesaid, that this was to be a "Digest of all the reports of the State of New-York, from 1870 to 1873 inclusive;" also, that it was to be a Digest "of all the reports issued since the publication of the eighth volume of Abbott's Digest." On the back of the said prominent legal journal, a number of which has just come to hand, the above statements as to the contents of the said Digest are reiterated, and the following is added: "Orders are respectfully solicited for the new volume, bringing the reports down to the present time." The facts are: We now have the forty-ninth N. Y. Reports; Wait covers 38-42 N. Y., (of which Abbott's Dig., volume 8, covers Nos. 38 and 39,) thus giving us a view of three additional volumes of the reports of our Court of Appeals. We have now 12 Abbott's Pr. Rep. N. S.; Wait includes from No. 5-9, of which Abbott's Dig., volume 8, covered Nos. 5 and 6. I should say that Nos. 43 and 44 N. Y. Rep. were both published in 1871, and on the title-page of the new Digest the author says, as well he may, "A Digest, &c., from January, 1869, to 1872!" (though it is not even that.) The novelty of the volume is further affected by sixty-two pages of matter previously given to the public in Wait's table of cases. At least this is true of most of the matter referred to. Opening the volume haphazard, I read a decision in N. Y. C. C., 1847, 1 Edm. 453. In like manner, on page 111, we have repeatedly the pleasure of being told what the courts decided in 1864, 1866, and 1867. My observations have led me to believe that the profession feel keenly the injury that is being inflicted on them by the course of digesting and advertising that I have referred to; and though I am one of the unfortunates who have been "taken in" to the tune of $6 50 ($7 50 is the advertised price) for the volume, I candidly say that I write in the interest of the public, and without personal feeling toward, or knowledge of, any author or publisher. Yours truly, BOOK-WEARIED.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 26, 1873.

The Future of Westchester.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One circumstance overlooked in your article of recent date on Westchester County promises to have a marked influence upon the future of this section—that is, the opening of new means of railroad communication in competition with Vanderbilt's roads. A new railroad is already opened, I believe, on the east side of Westchester, in the neighborhood of the Bronx River, and, though the New-York and Boston Railroad, which runs through the section on the west side of the county about to be annexed to New-York, is not yet completed, the prospect that it will be in running order before the end of the present season is already having its effect in stimulating the Hudson River road to those unwonted exertions for the accommodation of the traveling public described by your correspondent "Tarrytown" in Tuesday's paper. This road, running between the Hudson and Harlem roads, will open up an entirely new section of fine river views—a portion of it that Sleepy Hollow region which Irving chose as the scene of his delightful legends. Where there are hollows there must be heights, and overlooking this section are some of the grandest views along the Hudson, now for the first time made accessible by railroad.

Till within two or three years this neighborhood remained much as Irving described it, and was parceled out in farms of from 50 to 150 acres. Recently these farms have passed into the hands of capitalists who have set themselves to preparing for the inevitable influx of population by laying out, under the direction of Messrs. Olmsted & Vaux, of the Central Park, an extensive system of roads designed to give access to the finest views, and enable their owners to make their cent-per-cent. by cutting the land up into fine villa sites. Thus far, however, the land remains comparatively cheap, and the active-minded are hastening to avail themselves of the opportunity for obtaining choice villa sites at prices something short of the resources of a millionaire. The sleepy villages along the Hudson are beginning to awake also to their coming importance, and a new spirit of improvement and enterprise is taking possession of them. In short, the brains which have helped to make New-York City what it is are distributing themselves in spots here and there over Westchester County, becoming the centres of new activities, and gradually transforming this delightful region into something worthy the chief suburbs of a great city.

New-Jersey and Long Island will not lack for population, but the cream, so far as wealth and social position are concerned, will still be left for Westchester. The family tree of many a Manhattan aristocrat had its roots in the cabbage gardens on the upper end of the island a generation ago, and the soil of Westchester promises to give us a second crop of similar timber for the future. R.

TARRYTOWN, Friday, May 23.

Native Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of last Sunday appeared an article entitled "American and Foreign Art—Our Shortcomings, &c." Your remarks having reference to American art are similar in purport and tendency to a great many articles that have come under my notice during the past art season. While admitting that there is much truth in what you say, I feel it my duty, as an American artist, having an earnest desire for the advancement of American art, to protest against and correct much that is erroneous regarding native art. In the first place, the critics have been harping on the idea "that when American artists produce as good works as those sent from the other side of the water, they will have no reason to complain of the want of patronage," forgetting that the patronage extended to European art, to the neglect of home productions has a tendency to result in that of which these very critics complain, viz., a scarcity of first-class works from our own men. The question should be put thus: How is it possible for native talent to compete with foreign, unless it is fostered and encouraged as the nations abroad foster and encourage their own native talent? It is said, that "like causes produce like effects;" then I ask, can we produce the same results in art which are claimed for European art, by neglecting to extend the same amount of encouragement and stimulation to our own men among us, and thereby deadening and crushing their energies. We will take France, for instance; does she not, almost exclusively, purchase the productions of her own painters? If she did not, how could her arts stand pre-eminent as they do to-day? It is all very fine in print to say that talent will be encouraged and rewarded; but is such the fact among us? I say, no! and I can prove what I say by individual instances. Just so long as our art patrons pay enormous prices for pictures from abroad to the neglect of worthy talent at home, just so long will American art languish and be devoid of originality. If we, as a people, do not take more pride in the promotion of that which is good among ourselves, the future of genuine American art looks, indeed, saddening.

Secondly—I wish to call your attention to the general idea of what constitutes greatness in landscape art, and I am sorry to see that you entertain the prevailing error regarding it, viz.: that the more material there is in a landscape the greater it must be, referring to the works of Church and Bierstadt, as examples. Never was there a greater delusion than to suppose that the objective in art constituted greatness. It is not in the immensity of the objective, but in the greatness and elevation of feeling by which it is regarded, that the claim to excellence lies. The reverse is mere object painting, nothing but panoramic views, or what you are pleased to call "historic landscape." I think, Sir, that a little thought on the subject will convince you that you are, to a degree, mistaken in your ideas of what constitutes great landscape art. Extended views of historic interest, such as you allude to, meaning, I presume, Church's "Niagara," can never be ranked as great art, because they lack all the essential elements of greatness, viz.: soul, sentiment, and the electrical grasp of the phenomena of nature. Neither Church's nor Bierstadt's works display those qualities in a high degree. What they do possess of it is lacking in force, through a redundancy of material, bewildering the attention instead of fixing it on the motive.

The picture-buyers and the public are altogether to blame for the production of so much of that class of tame, commonplace inanity in landscape which you so justly designate as "smiling skies, green meadows, and purling brooks." Now, Sir, these are the very class of landscapes which the majority of our picture-lovers purchase. But I doubt very much if an artist who devoted his talents to the expression of the higher elements of nature, her moods, her spirit, the glorious qualities of the scenery of the heavens, depicting its varied beauties from early dawn till the last deepening flush of solemn twilight, I say I doubt if such an artist would receive the requisite amount of patronage to enable him to exist. No, in art, as in all other things, the people are bound up too much in materialism, and until our art lovers are taught to appreciate the glorious infinity of God's most sublime heavens more than they do sticks and stones—"things of the earth, earthy"—the demand will continue for such namby-pamby prettiness as most of our landscape painters produce. To prove that this latter class of landscape is most relished, I refer you to the career and struggles of an artist whose aim has ever been above the last-named class, and who has suffered comparative martyrdom and neglect, until recently, therefor. I allude to George Inness, whose works are imbued with the most subtle sentiment; whose object and aim is to depict the various phases of nature, depending more on the idea to be conveyed, than on the material by which it is expressed; using the simplest material to produce the greatest results. I ask, Has he received from art patrons the recognition that his genius so justly merits? I answer, No. Only by a few kindred spirits has he been appreciated; whereas, men who have made their canvas groan under a mass of material, niggled to the most painful point of elaboration, without producing an adequate result, have been eulogized to the highest heaven, because their works are on a level with popular taste. Is it any wonder, then, that our artists produce pretty, meaningless pictures?

Thirdly—Regarding the extreme excellence which you claim for foreign productions, I beg, to a certain degree, to differ from you. That they possess great technical skill I freely admit, but that the subjects so treated are worthy of the amount of admiration which is bestowed on them, I deny. Take, for instance, the figure, or *genre* pictures, what are they? Do they most of them express any elevating thought, any grand ideas? Is there aught by which we are made nobler men and women by the study of them? Do they hold forth any intellectual food for yearning souls? No! they are nothing but so many beautifully-colored fashion-plates; ladies in silk and satin dresses, holding fans, contemplating their charms in mirrors; standard-bearers, butcher-boys, *ad libitum*. Is this the kind of art for which we pay thousands of dollars? Soul-deadening, spiritless materialism. Of such was most of the Derby collection, of the Avery collection, the Belmont, and others. Of course, there were many noble exceptions, especially those by Merle, but I maintain that the majority of the foreign figure pieces imported have no higher aim than meaningless picture manufacture. The majority of the landscapes may be classed in the same category. I think much of the so-called great merit of foreign works, and the demand for them at high figures, simply arises from the fact "that they are from Europe." P.

New-Jersey Episcopal Convention.

The Episcopal annual Convention for New-Jersey assembled in St. Mary's Church to-day, Bishop Odenheimer presiding. The morning was occupied in religious services, and the convention organized about 1 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Farrington was appointed secretary. There was a full attendance of clerical and lay delegates.

A report was made by the Committee on Minority Representation, sustaining the measure. A minority report was also made, against it, and the discussion on the subject was postponed until to-day.

The Committee on Dividing the Diocese reported in favor of two dioceses.

The report was tabled, and will be discussed to-day, after the Bishop's annual address.

Real Estate Convention in Jersey City.

The Hudson County Real Estate Convention, with a large number of property-owners, met in the court-house, Jersey City, last evening. Dr. J. M. Cornelison, President of the Board of Works, presided. Speeches were made by Congressman J. W. Scudder, Wm. B. Ogden, and Arestes Cleveland. The speakers were in favor of improving New-Jersey property, and introducing it more in the market. Mr. Cleveland said Jersey City has a great future before her. In two years she will be a port of entry, separate from the port of New-York. He also said the proposed new boulevard which will skirt the Palisades, will be the finest avenue of its kind in the world. He said the New-York Press had done its best to depreciate the natural beauty of New-Jersey.

THE TURF.

First Day of the Baltimore Meeting—Four Races.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 27.—This was the first day of the races over the Pimlico Course. The attendance was good, and the track in fine condition.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for all ages, welter weights, two miles, over eight hurdles. Purse, $400. Two horses started. Lochiel won the race, beating Stockwood. Time—4:19. Stockwood bolted at the third hurdle, thus giving the race to Lochiel.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for all ages, welter weights, two miles, over eight hurdles. Purse, $400.

Mr. Coffin's b. h. Lochiel, 5 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Bonnet, 154 pounds	1
Rice & McCormick's ch. c. Stockwood, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 148 pounds	2

Time—4:19.

SECOND RACE.—Preakness Stakes: for three-year olds; one and a half miles. $50 entrance, play or pay; club to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second horse. Seven animals started. Survivor came in first, followed by John Boulger, Artist, and Catesby in the same order. Oaklands, Joe Johnson and Periwinkle were ruled out. Time—2:43. Before the start Catesby was the favorite, and commanded odds.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap Stakes: for four-year olds, of $50 each, half forfeit; only $10 if declared out; club to add $500, of which $100 to second; mile heats. Six horses started, and the race was won by Business.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $700; three miles for all ages; $600 to first horse, and $100 to second. Four horses started. Merriman won the race, followed by Lucy Jackson, Gays and Edwin in the same order. Time—5:46½.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

Four races are on the programme for to-day, the first of which is a mile and a half, for all ages, for which there are four entries, viz.: Lochiel, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Bonnet; Wheatley, by War Dance, out of Kilgour's dam; Eolus, by Leamington, out of Fanny Washington, and Preston. The second race is the Chesapeake stakes for three-year-old fillies, a mile and a quarter, and out of the twelve entries the following six are marked as starters: Gov. Bowie's ch. f. by Eugene, out of Quickstep, and gr. f. Irma, by Eugene, out of Parepa; D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Satire, by Revolver, out of Syren; R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., by Planet, out of Edina, and T. W. Doswell's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, by imp. Australian, and ch. f. Cara Lisa, by Censor. For the third race, mile heats, best three in five, for all ages, the starters will be Young Fadladeen and Winne, (formerly C. O. D.,) and for the fourth race, two miles and a half, Teetotal and Village Blacksmith are entered. The pool-sales at Chamberlin's and Johnson's, last night, ranged as follows:

MILE HEATS—Jury, $20; Fadladeen, $15; Winne, $9.

MILE AND A HALF DASH—Eolus, $20; Lochiel, $16; Wheatley, $3; Preston, $3.

CHESAPEAKE STAKES—Irma and Cachuca, $10; Lizzie Lucas and Cara Lisa, $15; Minnie W., $30; Satire, $10.

Trotting at Deerfoot Park—Three Excellent Contests.

The second day of the meeting held under the auspices of the Drivers' and Trainers' Protective Association was a great success, both in the attendance of spectators and the character of the trotting. Before the completion of the trotting, however, a heavy sea-fog enveloped the track, but the races were so interesting that the spectators did not mind it. The first affair was class No. 3, which had fourteen entries, the following four appearing, viz.: Sam Nolan, Slippery Dick, Butterfly, and Washburn Maid. Slippery Dick was the favorite, and won the race cleverly, although Nolan captured the first heat.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, CONY ISLAND ROAD.—Tuesday, May 27.—Class No. 3—Mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

W. Thompson's b. g. Slippery Dick	2	1	1	1
M. W. Olcott's ch. g. Sam Nolan	1	2	4	4
B. Mace's ch. m. Washburn Maid	4	3	3	2
Dr. Heard's gr. m. Butterfly	3	4	2	3

Time—2:40, 2:37¾, 2:41½, 2:41.

SECOND RACE.

This was the saddle race, the result of which was looked for with great interest, as it was one of the old-time affairs, and the entries had good reputations for speed under the saddle. There were seven entries, and four started. These were Mystic, Coroner K., Brown Kitty, and Bolly Lewis. The contest was close and exciting, and resulted in a well-earned victory for Brown Kitty, who was splendidly ridden by John Murphy, Charley Green riding the Coroner, and Weeks steering Bolly Lewis. The particulars are as follows:

FIRST HEAT.—Mystic went off in the lead on the fifth attempt, Bolly Lewis second, Coroner K. third, Brown Kitty fourth. On the turn Mystic fell to the rear, where he remained. When they reached the quarter-pole, in 38 seconds, Bolly Lewis was half a length in front of Coroner K., but then left his feet and the latter assumed the lead. When they came to the homestretch the Coroner broke and Lewis got on even terms with him. At the half-mile, in 1:15¾, Lewis showed his head in front, Kitty being several lengths behind, while Mystic was a distance out. Going round the turn again Lewis flew up once more, and Brown Kitty assumed second place, and at the three-quarters was within a couple of lengths of the Coroner. A close contest ensued between the pair, but the Coroner won the heat by a length in 2:32. Brown Kitty second, Bolly Lewis just inside the distance stand, while Mystic received the flag in his face.

SECOND HEAT.—A beautiful start was effected on the second attempt, all going away together. On the turn, however, Kitty went to the front, and reached the quarter-pole in 37½ seconds, three lengths ahead of Bolly Lewis, who was six lengths in advance of Coroner K., who made a bad break. They maintained the same relative positions to the half-mile, which was reached in 1:15. As they went round the turn to the backstretch Bolly got a little closer to Kitty, but at the three-quarters Murphy let the mare go and she immediately opened the gap again to four lengths, Bolly beginning to quit. On the homestretch the mare led nearly a dozen lengths, when she was taken in hand and came in an easy winner by that distance in 2:34. Coroner K. and Lewis making a spirited brush for the second place, which was won by the Coroner by half a length.

THIRD HEAT.—After three attempts they were off, on pretty even terms; but on going around the turn Coroner K. shot ahead, and showed the way by three lengths, Bolly Lewis being second, half a length in advance of Kitty. When they reached the quarter-pole, in 37½ seconds, the Coroner was two lengths ahead of Kitty, who was three lengths away from Lewis, who made a bad break. The Coroner led until they reached the homestretch, came up, and collared him. After a close struggle Kitty reached the half-mile a neck in front of the Coroner, who was a dozen lengths away from Lewis—time 1:15. As they went around the turn again Kitty shook off the Coroner, and at the three-quarters was a dozen lengths in advance, Bolly being a dozen lengths behind. In this way the three came home, all of them on a jog, in 2:34¼.

FOURTH HEAT.—They got away at the first score together, but on the turn Coroner K. assumed the lead by a length, Lewis being second, two lengths from Kitty. These positions remained unaltered at the quarter-pole in 38 seconds. As they came round the lower turn the three were close together, and a beautiful contest ensued. At the half-mile, in 1:16, Kitty was half a length in the van, Coroner K. second, ten lengths away from Lewis, who was never in the race. On the backstretch the mare led the Coroner three lengths, but here she began to tire, and under the whip the Coroner came to the front, and amid great excitement won the heat by a short length in 2:35¾—Lewis just saving his distance.

FIFTH HEAT.—Lewis was withdrawn and the race was reduced to a match between the Coroner and Kitty. The enthusiasm was great. The Coroner was the favorite at $20 to $12, for Kitty. Away they went on even terms to the turn, where the Coroner broke and Kitty shot away three lengths, and four lengths at the quarter, in 40½ seconds. She was a dozen lengths ahead at the half, and kept the lead home, winning easily in 2:39.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Class No. 4; mile heats, best three in five, under the saddle.

A. Patterson's br. m. Brown Kitty	2	1	1	2	1
W. McMahon's b. g. Coroner K.	1	3	2	1	2
W. W. Alcott's gr. g. Bolly Lewis	3	2	3	3	3 dr
J. R. Phillips' b. g. Mystic	dis.				

Time—2:32, 2:34, 2:34¼, 2:35¾, 2:39.

THIRD RACE.

The concluding event had four starters, viz.: Alice Brown, who was the favorite at two to one over the field, Butter Ball, Jack Draper, and Billy. The race was won by Alice Brown in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Class No. 5; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Dan Mace's ch. m. Alice Brown	1	1	1
J. H. Phillips' gr. g. Jack Draper	2	2	2
J. D. Walton's gr. m. Butter Ball	3	3	3
D. Phiier's b. g. Billy	4	4	4

Time—2:35, 2:40, 2:40.

Entries to the Purses for the Prospect Park Association.

The entries to the purses for the Spring meeting of the Prospect Park Fair-ground Association closed, last night, at Chamberlin's pool-rooms, No. 1,146 Broadway. There was a large attendance of turfmen, but, owing to the delay in publishing the programme, the entries were not numerous, although many are expected by mail. The running purses did not fill, which was also the case with the 2:25 purse. Below are the entries as received:

PURSE $2,000, FOR 2:22 HORSES.

Peter Mance entered b. s. W. H. Allen.
W. H. Crawford entered br. g. J. W. Conley.
A. Goldsmith entered b. m. Huntress.

PURSE $1,250, FOR 2:30 HORSES.

J. C. Suydam entered br. m. Constance.
E. H. Heard entered br. g. Coroner K.
P. Mance entered b. m. Mary A. Whitney.
M. Carroll entered b. s. Ben Starr.
J. Dougrey entered br. g. Joker.
H. W. Howe entered b. m. Fanny Sprague.

PURSE $1,500, FOR 2:27 HORSES.

J. H. Phillips entered g. g. Ed. White.
Dan Pfifer entered ch. m. Grace Bertram.
A. Goldsmith entered b. s. Abdallah.

PURSE $1,700, FOR 2:25 HORSES.

Geo. N. Ferguson's w. g. Crown Prince.
J. J. Bawen's gr. g. Ben Flayler.

PURSE $1,000, FOR 2:34 HORSES.

J. H. Phillips entered gr. g. Jack Draper.
J. C. Suydam entered br. m. Constance.
M. R. Rogers entered br. m. Belle of Vermont.
P. Hayden entered b. m. Lacy Annie.
H. Harbeck entered br. g. Windermire.
M. Carroll entered ch. m. Highland Maid.
Jas. Longrey entered br. m. Lydia Picton.
J. Fick entered b. g. Clothespin.

The Great Trot To-Day.

The first great trot of the season occurs to-day, at Fleetwood Park, for the special purse offered by the association for Huntress, W. H. Allen, and J. W. Conley, (formerly Beppo.) The interest manifested in the contest is very great, as the three horses are known to be about equal in speed. Several pools were sold last night, at Chamberlin's and Johnson's, Huntress being the favorite, at two to one over the other two. If the weather is propitious, and the track in good condition, very fast time may be looked for.

Nashville Trotting Association Races.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 27.—The Nashville Trotting Association commenced their first meeting to-day.

The first race, for three-minute horses, was won by Ned Allen, beating five others. Time—2:47½, 2:47, 2:51, 2:54.

The race for 2:35 horses was won by Little Mack, who took the last three heats. Time—2:43½, 2:42¼, 2:42¼, 2:41¼, 2:44½.

The Brooklyn School Scandal—The Investigation Commenced.

The investigation into the causes for the dismissal by the Brooklyn Board of Education of Mr. W. N. Reid, late Principal of Public School No. 13 in that city, was commenced yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board in Red Hook-lane, before the Teachers' Committee and a committee of five citizens, appointed to act with the former as an investigating committee. Mr. Garrett Bergen presided, and all the individuals whose names have figured prominently in the affair were present. The Citizens' Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. J. Perry, Hazard, Dr. Earle, and others were also on hand, and at 5 P. M. the business of the meeting commenced. On being dismissed, Mr. Reid made various charges against the local School Committee, and asserted that his participation in the framing of the bill providing for the reorganization of the educational system of Brooklyn had been the real cause of his removal. He had prepared no official résumé of these charges for presentation to the Investigating Committee, and yesterday the latter accepted as his charges, a copy of his letter published several weeks since. The five charges thus presented are that Mr. Kinsella, Chairman of the local board, had walked through the class-rooms of the school with his hat on and smoking; had used profane language in the school; made demoralizing remarks about the reading of the Bible, and had appointed incompetent teachers. It was decided at the outset that neither side should be represented by counsel, and Mr. Kinsella stated that Mr. Reid had been removed because he refused to inforce the rules of the board, and had at his school children who did not properly belong to his district. On being requested to comply with the rules he refused, and acted discourteously, defying the local board. Mr. Reid, in reply, stated that he had done everything to inforce the regulations, and had instructed those of his pupils living out of his district to attend the new school. Four of the teachers of the school lately in Mr. Reid's charge corroborated his statement in this respect, and it was shown that a large number of children had consequently left. Mr. Reid said that in many of the other schools the rule as to districts was not enforced, and the teachers stated that Mr. Farron, one of the local committee, had said that the children must be put out by force. The committee adjourned, after a four hours' session, to Monday afternoon next, when further testimony on both sides will be taken.

The Police Department—The Levee Continued.

The animated appearance which has characterized Police Head-quarters since the inauguration of the new régime, was again observable about the building yesterday. The same crowd of politicians filled the halls and ante-rooms of the Commissioners, rendering it almost impossible for those who had legitimate business in the building to make their way about the offices. Candidates for appointment on the police force, applicants for clerkships, and physicians clamoring to be appointed police surgeons mingled freely together, while the rooms of the commissioners were filled with the political backers of the army of aspirants for position, all urging the superior claims of their particular protégés. Among those who circulated about the building yesterday were ex-Judge Barnard, Harry Genet, Aldermen Reilly, Flanagan, Lysaght, Cooper, McCafferty, Koch, and Monheimer, ex-Dock Commissioners Agnew, Kane, and Henry, ex-Coroner Flynn, John J. O'Brien, Harry G. Leask, Mart. Brown, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, ex-Alderman James McLaren, John Costa, and a host of small-fry, hangers-on of every shade of political faith. The Board of Police were in session for over two hours, but transacted merely routine business of no public interest. Commissioner Charlick was engaged during the afternoon in arranging the financial matters which have come into his hands since his election as Treasurer of the board, and preparing for paying off the force on the 1st prox.

A deputation from the colored men's committee, composed of Mr. A. Powell and Mr. McWaters, waited upon the new Police Commissioners yesterday. The purpose of this interview, in brief, was summed up in the proposition made by the deputies asking how and what the new board was going to do about the appointment of colored men on the police. The Commissioners were strongly urged to give a favorable answer to the request to make such appointments; but they made no reply either way, promising to take the matter into careful consideration, and report their decision as early as possible.

Brooklyn Sanitary Measures—Plans of the Board of Health.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board of Health, in Washington-street, Brooklyn, between the Health Commissioners and the Board of City Works in relation to certain sanitary measures to prevent malaria from stagnant pools, &c. It was finally decided that the clerk of the Health Board should notify the Board of City Works of the existence of any such nuisance, and prompt measures should be taken for its abatement. The Board of Health then convened. Dr. Seiger, Sanitary Superintendent, submitted a report on certain plague-spots in the lower wards of the city and the general health of the city during the coming Summer. Commissioners Conklin and Hutchinson then had read an address to the citizens, which they had drawn up, calling attention to the provisions of the law in relation to general cleanliness, and pointing out the urgent necessity for preventing any accumulation in tenements and over-crowded and squalid localities. The circular sets forth that the law will be rigidly enforced, and every measure taken to preserve the health of the city. Before adjourning the board resolved to appoint five sanitary inspectors, at a salary of $125 per month each, who shall work not less than eight hours each day, and shall be under the supervision of the Sanitary Superintendent. The inspectors will be given certain districts, for the condition of which they will be held accountable.

A Spiritualist Over the Falls.

There is a trite old saying that a peculiar providence watches over a drunken man, though the exception appears to be the rule nowadays. The adventures of George Watson, an erratic carpenter from Paterson, N. J., is worth recording in illustration of the "wise saw." Mr. Watson had, it appears, imbibed more Jersey lightning than was good for his understanding or equilibrium. Being of an aspiring mind, and feeling his spirits soar above chips, he resolved on the performance of some daring deed which would elevate his name, and hand down his fame to posterity or the coroner. Fired with the idea, he sought a very prominent position where the eyes of Paterson would be upon him, and braced himself for the dread ordeal. Climbing the iron bridge which spans the falls, he plunged into the river beneath, a depth of over eighty feet. Several of the bystanders rushed to the end of the bridge, expecting to see the lunatic dashed to pieces on the rocks below; but the "peculiar providence" had interposed, and the carpenter, dripping, shivering, terror-stricken and sober, was seen clinging to a rock, bellowing lustily for assistance. The cool header into the depth of the river had damped his ardor, and reduced the daring and pot-valiant Watson to a very common place, miserable, and disgusting specimen of humanity. He was finally fished out, more dead than alive, and permitted to depart amid the jeers of the unpitying crowd.

Miss Carpenter to Lecture on Prison Discipline and Reformatory Treatment.

The presence in this country of Miss Mary Carpenter, so well known throughout the world for her efforts in the cause of prison reform and female education, has called forth an invitation from the officers of the National Prison Association requesting her to address a public meeting on this interesting topic in the Church of All Souls, in this City, on Thursday, June 5, at 8 o'clock P. M. Miss Carpenter, while feeling diffident of her power to speak on so important a subject, has accepted the invitation and signified her intention of addressing the meeting on Prison Discipline and Reform Treatment.

Miss Carpenter is to-day the most prominent name in Europe on this subject, which has become of late a living question with the governments, statesmen and philanthropists of the civilized world. Her admirable books—*Our Convicts, The Crofton Prison System, Juvenile Delinquents*, and many others—have made her widely known in her own and other countries; and her abundant labors in Great Britain, Ireland, India, and the continent of Europe, in the cause of prison reform and female education, have roused, guided, and invigorated public opinion, and have endeared her name and person to all who have had the happiness to make her acquaintance, and to come within the range and power of her magnetic influence. And, despite the modesty with which, in her letter, she disclaims any skill in public speaking, she is, nevertheless, a finished and most effective orator. Within the last few years, Miss Carpenter has thrice visited India for the promotion of female education in that great empire, where she had the warmest welcome and received the highest honors from leading natives, both male and female. Last Autumn a conference, lasting several days, was held at Darmstadt under the presidency of the Crown Princess of Germany, (Princess Royal, of England,) to improve the condition of working women. The Princess not only sent a special invitation to Miss Carpenter to assist at the conference, but received and entertained her as a guest during its continuance. It is expected that ex-Gov. Seymour, President of the association, will preside; but if he shall be prevented, the chair will be taken by one of the Vice Presidents, probably Gov. Haines, of New-Jersey.

Gathering of Sunday-School Teachers and Workers.

The gathering of "teachers and workers" in connection with the fifty-seventh anniversary of the New-York Sunday-school Missionary Union took place last evening at the Tabernacle Congregational Church, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, Rev. Dr. Ormiston presiding. The exercises commenced with the anthem "O, all ye works of the Lord," by the choir, after which the congregation sang the anniversary hymn, "Be joyful in God," followed by Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse reading a portion of St. Matthew's Gospel, and offering a prayer suitable to the occasion. Miss Kate E. Stark next sang the solo from the Messiah, "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of Peace," followed by the chorus, "How beautiful upon the mountains," by the whole choir. Dr. Ormiston, the President, then delivered a short introductory address, in which he pointed out the object of the gathering, and the progress made with Sunday-schools since the establishment of the Missionary Union, fifty-seven years ago. Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., followed with an address on the necessity of piety in teachers, which qualification he pointed out to be the true and only secret of Sunday-school success. After this the hymn, "One in Christ," was sung with great effect by choir and congregation—about 2,000 voices—accompanied by the full power of the great organ. Rev. A. D. Vail then delivered an address on the influence of Sunday-school work on the teacher. Mrs. Emma Watson Doty next sang Topliffe's solo, "Consider the lilies how they grow," after which Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor spoke on the demands of the Sunday-school for the best talent of the Church. This address was followed by the Doxology and benediction, after which the exercises were closed, and the business portion of the meeting commenced. The following were elected officers of the Union for the ensuing year:

President, Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL. D.; Vice Presidents, M. C. Morgan, Albert Woodruff, J. W. Leveridge, B. B. Atterbury, Peter Balen, Geo. S. Scofield; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Brewster; Recording Secretary, F. H. Wiswell; Treasurer, George S. Scofield.

The Goodrich Murder.

The murder of Charles Goodrich seems destined to be forever kept before the public. Yesterday Justice Gilbert rendered a decision in the suit brought by Mr. Goodrich, Sr., to compel a Mrs. Finlay, of Staten Island, to carry out an alleged agreement to exchange her interest in the clipper brig Hattie Haskett. The application was denied on the ground that the husband of Mrs. Finlay, who signed the agreement, had not been shown to be an authorized agent for his wife. Mrs. Lucette Myers visited the Coroner's office yesterday, and signed her testimony given at the inquest. She also examined the pistol, and expressed her conviction that it did not belong to Goodrich, whose murder she now supposes to have been the result of a plot between Kate Stoddard and her friend Roscoe.

Bloodshed at a Picnic—The Knife at Work.

On Monday evening an association of roughs, calling itself the "Merry Boys," held a picnic at Pope's Park, in South Brooklyn. Toward midnight the party became quarrelsome, and Thos. O'Hara, eighteen years old, residing at No. 57 Walcott-street, became involved in a quarrel with Michael McGuire over the company of a young woman. From words they came to blows, and O'Hara was dangerously stabbed in the abdomen with a clasp-knife used by McGuire. The former was taken to the Long Island College Hospital and McGuire was arrested in South Brooklyn yesterday morning.

Reunion of Ninth Regiment Veterans.

The Ninth Regiment Veteran Association held its second annual reunion last evening, in the armory of the regiment, about seventy-five members and guests being present. The room was handsomely decorated with flags and streamers, and portraits of officers of the regiment and of the association were suspended on the walls. Gen. John Hendrickson, President of the association, occupied the chair, and ex-Col. M. M. Van Buren, Lieut. Cols. Hitchcock and Williamson, Major Pinkney, Quartermaster Lanning, and Adjt. Johnston occupied seats at the main table. The principal toasts were "The President," responded to by Major Strong; "The Ninth Regiment," Lieut. Col. Hitchcock; "The Veterans," Gen. Henderson; "Our Old Commander," Col. Van Buren; "The Day we Celebrate," Lieut. Glassey; "Woman," Capt. Smith.

Fires.

On Saturday night a fire broke out in the hotel at Bedford, Eastern Township, Canada, and despite every exertion, a large portion of the village was soon a mass of ruins. Among the buildings destroyed are the Town Hall, three hotels, and the leading stores.

A portion of the *Courier* building, at Hannibal, Mo., was burned yesterday morning. The fire originated in the bindery department. Loss, $25,000; insurance not stated.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 99 West-street, occupied by Matthew Myers, cigar dealer, caused by a defective flue. Damage to stock and building, $500. Insured.

About 11 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the first floor of the brick building in the rear of 364 West Twenty-sixth-street, occupied as a dwelling by John Humphreys. Damage, $200. The second floor is occupied by Isaac Cohen, damage, $100. The building was damaged to the extent of $500. Insured.

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

MONTREAL, Canada, May 27.—It is stated without doubt that Sir Hugh Allan and colleagues have succeeded in making arrangements in London for the immediate supply of a large portion of the capital required for building the Canadian Pacific Railway; the remainder to be furnished as the work proceeds.

Ocean Mail Service.

It seems to be the endeavor of a morning contemporary to work up some excitement respecting the carriage of the Saturday European mail. We have sifted the matter, and find the facts to be that the Postmaster General, from statements made by the Inman Line, deemed it desirable to satisfy himself whether or not the White Star Line was in a position to carry out the contract in the future, which has been interfered with by the loss of the Atlantic.

From the figures before us, we find, notwithstanding the fearful Winter we have just passed through, that up to the 1st of April, the day of the Atlantic's loss, the White Star Line had but two failures to dispatch a mail steamer, while the rival line (Inman) on four occasions were unable to do so on Saturdays, viz.: Nov. 30, Jan. 4, March 15, and March 22.

Our contemporary gives a list of delays to the White Star steamers, which is misleading and unfair. Owing to the great speed of the White Star boats, many of our merchants had begun to look upon Saturday as the mail of the week, and reserved all their correspondence for it. On three occasions the Saturday mail, between the 1st of October and 1st of April, was delivered in London ahead of the mail of the previous Wednesday, and on four occasions, at the same time, out of twenty passages, the White Star boats, sailing hence the same day, arrived thirteen times in advance of the Inman boats, and on most of these trips over a day in advance. The argument that the Inman line sets forward, viz.: that had it been the mail-carrier such discrepancies would never have arisen, is absurd, as a reference to the following comparative passages to the westward proves that notwithstanding the fact that the Inman boat had the incentive of the British mail contract and a large subsidy, their boats ran far behind the White Star steamers:

White Star Steamer.	Sailed from Queenstown.	Arrived at New-York.	Mean Time.	Inman Steamer.	Sailed from Queenstown.	Arrived at New-York.	Mean Time.	Favor of White Star.	Favor of Inman Line.
Adriatic	Oct. 4, 4:38 P. M.	Oct. 13, 7:58 A. M.	[illegible]	City of London	Oct. 4, 5:20 P. M.	Oct. 14, 11:00 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltic	Oct. 11, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	City of Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic	Oct. 19, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	City of Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celtic	Oct. 25, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	City of Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oceanic	Nov. 1, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	City of Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nov. 8, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	City of London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nov. 15, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	City of Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nov. 22, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	City of Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nov. 29, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	City of Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Dec. 7, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	City of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Dec. 14, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	City of Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jan. 3, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jan. 10, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jan. 17, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jan. 31, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Feb. 7, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Feb. 14, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Feb. 28, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	March 7, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	City of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celtic	March 14, 3:30 P. M.	March 23, 1:10 P. M.	[illegible]	City of Paris	March 14, 5:21 P. M.	March 24, 6:54 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This detention to the mails causes much inconvenience to New-York, especially as partial dispatches come by the White Star steamers, which, without the incentive of being mail-carriers, have, on fifteen occasions, reached New-York in advance of the mail steamer sailing on the same day, on six occasions have arrived *two days* in advance, and on six occasions over a day, while the Press almost weekly acknowledge the favor of the latest news furnished by the White Star management.

The public are not concerned in any petty rivalry between two great companies, which ought to be above such feeling, but in the one question—the expedition of mail matter. The White Star line is ready to guarantee this beyond all reasonable doubt in the future, with but one exception. It can be easily understood that loss of such magnitude as that of the Atlantic should cause some embarrassment in a regular service. To change the mail now would cause serious inconvenience, seeing that one of the two Inman boats, which alone offer competition to the White Star steamers—the City of Brussels—is laid up for repairs. If the mails were to be given to the Inman line, the inevitable result must be that the White Star steamer would every week reach Queenstown materially in advance of the mail, which would be a source of much dissatisfaction. All merchants have experienced the annoyance of the early closing of the mails on Saturday; the management of the White Star line have, on several occasions, detained their steamers on this account from an early morning to an evening sailing, the tide compelling them to wait inside the bar until the early tide on Sunday morning, and it is manifestly unfair to bring up against the line what has been a public benefit.

It is noteworthy that the only complaint that has been made to the Department comes from the Inman line, who were deprived of the United States mail-flag by the White Star line, on the 1st of October last, and the fact must not be overlooked that the Inman line refused to carry the mail at the time when the Department could only offer the amount of the ocean postages, and the Postmaster General was only relieved from this predicament by the action of the Bremen line.

We most heartily indorse the petition from the leading bankers and merchants of the City of New-York, who are the most deeply interested in the mail, and whose voice should be heard above the clamors of rivalry, sustained, as it is, by their correspondents on the other side of the Atlantic; and we trust that the Postmaster General will not ignore their claims. In regard to the Gaelic and Belgic, (sister ships,) which the line undertake to have available as reserve steamers, the weekly line being complete for service, the following extract from a Liverpool paper may be interesting:

"Yesterday the latest addition to the fine fleet of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company arrived in the Mersey from Belfast Lough, where she has been built in the yard of Messrs. Harland & Wolf. Though not quite so large as her recent predecessors, she is built upon a similar graceful model, with a view to strength as well as speed. She is 395 feet in length, is of 2,700 tons register, and her engines, constructed with all the latest appliances and improvements, are of 400 nominal horse-power. She is named the Gaelic, is four-masted, has a turtle back, and all the distinguishing characteristics of a White Star steamer."

The new boats, Germanic and Britannic, which are to be wonders of marine architecture, are being rapidly completed, when the line will be placed beyond such unworthy attacks as have lately come to our notice.—*Mail.*

The Leading House.

Messrs. Union Adams & Co. are always the first to introduce novelties in their various lines of ladies' and gentlemen's underwear, furnishing and fancy goods; and this season their offerings are peculiarly desirable, embracing an endless variety of articles useful, elegant, and ornamental. This is not only the case in regard to their imported goods, but the various fabrics of their own acknowledged superior manufacture. The business connections and resources of this house are unrivaled; it is, therefore, enabled to present, at all times, the fullest lines in all its specialties, for which it has attained such a time-honored reputation. The firm was never doing a larger or more prosperous business than at the present time, showing conclusively that its vast efforts are justly appreciated by a generous public. The finest goods and popular prices are the order of the day at the old head-quarters, No. 637 Broadway, two doors below Bleecker-street.—*Evening Commercial.*

A Standard American Cologne.
BURNETT'S is unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.—*Advertisement.*

Poisoned Water.
Read the pamphlet on *Zinc Poisoning by Galvanized Iron Pipes.* All the news-dealers have it. Price two cents.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued this day, contains:
THE LATEST NEWS.
EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS.
LETTERS OF WM. HOWARD RUSSELL FROM VIENNA.
THE MISSOURI FARMERS—A letter on cheap transportation.
THE DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
MINES AND MANUFACTURES.
YOU MUST KNOW BANKS—A Story.
HORTICULTURAL—Apple trees, &c.
AGRICULTURAL—A full page, including Dairy farming, Tree-planting, &c., &c.
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FARM, PRODUCE, and other markets.
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Gents' Summer Hats.
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Comprising all that is new,
Everything that is desirable.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers.
Made to order and warranted.
Inclose stamps for circular.
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For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

For an Elegant Summer Hat of Superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—PEVERELLY.—On Monday, May 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, ALBERT DEGROOT MARTIN to EMILY AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Charles A. Peverelly. No cards.

DIED.

BELKNAP.—May 17, 1873, EVERARD PRICE, son of Dayton C. Belknap, in the 16th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral from the Reformed Church, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock.

BOGARDUS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 25, of pneumonia, RICHARD BOGARDUS, aged 63 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 110 West 29th-st., on Wednesday, 28th instant, at 4 P. M. His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers William and Abraham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services without further notice. The remains will be taken to Fishkill, N. Y., for interment.

CUSHMAN.—On Sunday morning, May 25, ALONZO H. CUSHMAN, in the 55th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

CHILDS.—At Brooklyn, May 27, 1873, ELDORA INEZ, wife of E. D. Childs, of consumption, aged 25 years 6 months. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 470 Grand-av., without further notice.
☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

HAIGHT.—At Havana, Cuba, May 19, after a short illness, CHARLES H., son of D. Henry Haight, of this City, in the 28th year of his age. The funeral services will be held in the Family chapel at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M. His friends and those of his father are respectfully invited to attend. Special cars will leave by Erie Railway from Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., and from 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, will reach the City at 5 o'clock.

HIGGINS.—On Tuesday, May 27, LULU D., only child of George and Maria Higgins, aged 1 year, 11 months and 16 days. Services at the Central Baptist Church, West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

A bud on earth,
To bloom in Heaven.

LITCHFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, MRS. H. MARIA, wife of E. B. Litchfield, in the 55th year of her age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 159 Congress-st., on Thursday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

O'DONNELL.—At Baltimore, Md., Sunday, May 25, Gen. COLUMBUS O'DONNELL, in the 81st year of his age.

SMITH.—At Milan, Italy, April 2, 1873, LOTTIE R., eldest daughter of Sydney H. and Josephine H. Smith, of Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2 Clark-st., corner Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

STORRS.—At Plainfield, N. J., May 26, 1873, in the 70th year of her age, ANN T., widow of the late Joseph Storrs. Funeral services from her late residence, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st. The remains will be taken to Madison for interment.

TELFORD.—On Saturday evening, May 24, at her late residence, No. 34 North Moore-st., after long and protracted suffering, PHEBE, widow of the late John Telford, in the 75th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son John, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 2 P. M. Wednesday, 28th inst., from the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, Macdougal-st., opposite Vandam-st., without further invitation.

WYANT.—On Saturday, 24th inst., MARY P., wife of Samuel Wyant, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y. The funeral services will be held at her late residence, Hawthorne-av., Yonkers, on Wednesday the 28th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Train leaves 30th-st., New-York, at 10:20 A. M. Carriages will be at depot, Yonkers, to convey friends to the house. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING.
A sure cure for Rheumatism, Paralysis, and Neuralgia, even in the worst stages, by
HOT ELECTRIC AND MEDICATED BATH APPLICATIONS.
Fistula, Piles, Stricture, &c., cured and eradicated from the system without the knife, caustic, or detention from business.
Parties of either sex furnished with good board in the family, including medical attendance, kind nursing, &c., at moderate charges. Medical attendance to parties at their own residences. Baths at all hours. Apply, in person or by letter, to
H. A. DESPARD, M. D.
No. 41 East 28th-st., New-York City.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
HEAD-QUARTERS No. 31 UNION-SQUARE, 17TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1873.

CITIZENS ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that a detail will be in attendance as above from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. to receive floral offerings. Wagons will be dispatched to schools and churches on notice being left at head-quarters.
M. A. REED, Chairman of Floral Committee.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, May 31, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5:30 and 11 A. M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for Young Men sent free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons interested in Christian works of mercy, that the formal opening of ST. MARY'S FREE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN will take place on THURSDAY, May 29, at 2 P. M., at the new building, No. 407 West 34th-st.
ELLEN KEMBLE, Treasurer.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

DELANO'S SOLID CEDAR TRUNKS the best. No. 569 Hudson-st., corner 11th-st.

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POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 28, at 8 o'clock, at No. 257 3d-st., corner of Avenue C.
JOS. ARCHBOLD, President.
CHAS. MCCOLLEY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 27, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Dried Fruit, pkgs	37	Leather, sides	16,064
Eggs, bbls	1,984	Oil-cake, pkgs	330
Cotton, bales	4,222	Butter, pkgs	3,071
Flour, bbls	10,829	Cheese, pkgs	772
Meal, bags	400	Beef, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	73,091	Pork, pkgs	760
Corn, bushels	51,248	Cut-meats, pkgs	500
Oats, bushels	25,984	Lard, tcs	572
Beans, bbls	85	Stearine, pkgs	74
Hemp, bales	89	Tallow, pkgs	234
Hides, No.	2,820	Grease, pkgs	54
Hides, bdls	665	Tobacco, hhds	619
Skins, bales	10	Tobacco, pkgs	14
Moss, bales	85	Wool, bales	355
Oil, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	155

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Albuera, for London—22,656 bushels Wheat, 3,284 bbls. Flour, 5,760 Staves.

By the bark H. G. Hall, for Odessa—8,900 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 489 bbls. Resin.

By the schooner Dazzler, for Salonica—4,314 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Minnie Carvill, for Warrenpoint—34,598 bushels Corn.

By the schooner Sam Slick, for Penarth Roads and orders—7,616 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Aristides, for Cork and orders—2,049 bbls. Naphtha.

ASHES—Pots have been in some demand at $8 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls altogether nominal; stock, 340 bbls., including 283 bbls. Pots, and 57 bbls. Pearls.

BRICKS—There has been rather more call for the leading kinds, within the previous range, including Jersey at $7@$7 50, afloat, and $9@$9 50, delivered; North River, $7 50@$8, afloat, and $9 50@$10, delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$10, afloat, and $10@$12, delivered; Croton, Pale, $4 50@$5, afloat, and $6 50@$7, delivered; Croton, $15@$18, afloat, and $17 50@$20 50, delivered, and Philadelphia, $38@$42 50, afloat and delivered.

COFFEE—There has been a very quiet market noted in the wholesale, but holders have been firm, and stocks have been offered with reserve; 800 bags Rio, by the Virginia Dare, sold at Baltimore on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 34,382 bags; sales, 24,071 bags; stock in first hands to-day, 70,478 bags here, and 31,577 bags at the outports. We quote invoices for the present, as before, thus: Rio, 17½c.@18¼c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18½c.@22c., gold; Java, 20¼c.@22¼c.; Maracaibo, 18¼c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20¼c.; San Domingo, 16¼c.@17c., gold. The jobbing trade has been rather slow, prices, however, fairly maintained.

COTTON—Has been quoted weak as to price for early delivery on a very tame movement: sales, 962 bales, including 678 bales to shippers and 284 bales to spinners. The dealings for forward delivery have been on a moderate scale, with prices again quoted off about 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,300 bales, (of which 2,000 bales last evening and 8,300 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with May contracts closing at 18 7-16c., June at 18 7-16c., July at 18 21-32c., August at 18 21-32c., September at 17 9-16c., October at 17¼c., November at 17c., and December at 16 15-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,222 bales, including 1,014 bales from Savannah, 442 bales from New-Orleans, 237 bales from Galveston, and 2,529 per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 5,681 bales, and thus far this week, 18,428 bales, against 17,114 bales same time last week; and since Sept. 1, 3,384,355 bales, against 2,615,913 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than a half grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Good Ordinary	16¼	16⅜	16½	16½
Strict Good ordinary	17¼	17⅜	17½	17½
Low Middling	18¼	18⅜	18½	18½
Middling	19½	19½	19½	20
Good Middling	21½	21¾	21¾	22

EGGS—Have been offered with less freedom, and have been in fair demand within the range of from 17c.@19½c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western, State, and near-by stock, with the main call for really good to strictly prime stock at 18½c.@19c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—There has not been much animation in the general market, yet prices have not varied materially. Dry Cod quoted $6 50@$6 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $9 50@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate demand at about former rates; sales, 750 boxes at $2 45@$2 50, currency, free, and 4,000 boxes on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very limited trade noted in State and Western Flour at a further partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl.; offerings comparatively free, and holders generally showing more eagerness to place supplies. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$6 35, chiefly $5 80@$6 15; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 75@$7 25, chiefly $6 90@$7 15; good to very fancy do., $7 25@$8 15; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$7 15; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 80@$7 30 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 75@$4 85
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 35
Extra State	6 75@ 8 15
Extra City, shipping brands	6 85@ 8 15
Extra Genesee	8 25@10 35
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 80@ 7 30
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35@10 35
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 25@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 75
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	6 85@11 75

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy; trade confined to job lots; offerings increasing. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6@$8 25 for poor to choice shipping, and $8 25@$12 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras, ₱ bbl....California Flour has been inactive since our last, with good to choice Extra quoted at $9 25@$10; Oregon at $10@$10 50 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been in quite moderate request at $4 25@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $5 80@$6 for Fancy; sales, 225 bbls., chiefly of the better grades, at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in rather slack demand, at from $3 15@$3 50 for inferior to Fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35 from dock and delivered; $3 15@$3 40 for White do.; $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey; $3 35 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 65 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 325 bbls....Bag-meal continues inactive at from $1 23@$1 28 for coarse, $1 28@$1 32 for Yellow, and $1 30@$1 35 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal quiet at $7 50@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—Most kinds have been very quiet, and the tendency of prices has been downward. Sales have been confined to 800 boxes Layer Raisins, part at $2 15; 400 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 35; 75 bbls. Currants at 5¾c.; 40 casks Turkey Prunes at 8¼c.; 10 half cases Leghorn Citron at 36¼c.; 500 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms; 150 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, at 17¾c.@18c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 12½@$2 15; loose Muscatel do. at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7¼c.; Currants at 5¾c.; Figs at 8½c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8¾c.; Almonds at 18c.@33c.; Filberts at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Brazil Nuts at 5¾c.@6c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been moderately active, with the main call for Spring, for shipment and milling, on a steady basis as to values, holders evincing less urgency in their offerings, especially of prime stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 95,000 bushels at $1 64 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 66 for No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 62 for prime No. 2 North-western do., do.; $1 58@$1 60 for fair to prime No. 2 Chicago do., do.; $1 50@$1 55 for inferior to very good No. 3 Spring; $1 57 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed; $1 35@$1 45 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 42 for small lots of Minnesota Spring, and $1 85@$2 15 for White Western, in small lots. For forward delivery there has been rather more inquiry noted for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring on the basis of $1 58 first half of June option, with holders generally asking 2c.@3c. a bushel more, checking operations....Corn has been quoted firm for the more desirable grades, which have been offered rather moderately, and have been in fair demand, in part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 61½c.@64½c. for fair ordinary to very good new mixed Western; 65c.@66c. for strictly prime to extra choice Dry do., the latter rate for (4,000 bushels) city trade purposes; 62c.@63c. for soft new do.; 66c. for good new Yellow do.; 67c. for (6,000 bushels) old Mixed Western, afloat....Rye in moderate request for export, but rather unsettled. The scarcity of freight-room checks the outward movement. Offerings for Stock, mostly for forward delivery; 500 bushels State sold at 95½c.; Canada, in bond, held at 98c., with bids of 96c., for forward delivery, with some negotiations reported as in progress. Western, to arrive, was also in demand on the basis of 96c. ₱ bushel, with sales reported of equal to about two boat-loads....Barley very quiet at about former figures; small lot of Canada, in store, sold at $1 12½c.; Western quoted within the range of 70c.@85c., but wholly nominal, in the absence of demand....Barley-malt inactive at unaltered rates; 2,000 bushels Western reported sold at $1 25....Canada quoted at from $1 30@$1 45, cash and time....Canada Peas very quiet; full lots quoted at $1@$1 05, the latter an extreme asking rate, and small job lots at $1 10@$1 15, in bond....Oats have been in moderate demand and rather less firm in price, with sales reported since our last of 35,500 bushels at 50½c.@52½c. for new Mixed Western; 49c.@52c. for ordinary to very choice new Black do.; 56½c.@58½c. for new White do....Feed selling moderately in job lots, at from $20@$26 ₱ ton.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited request, with Bags quoted about steady at 15c. Bagging nominal at 11c....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13¼c. for prompt deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand has been moderate, chiefly for the better grades of stock, which have been offered sparingly and quoted comparatively steady. Inferior and common Hay plenty and dull; difficult to place at any price. Bale Hay and Straw quoted at barges and depots thus: Prime Hay, $1 30@$1 40; Fancy do., $1 50; Good Hay, $1 10@$1 20; Prime Shipping Hay, 90c.; second quality do., 60c.; Clover Hay, 70c.@80c.; Long Rye Straw, $1 05@$1 10; Short Rye Straw, 80c.@90c.; Old Straw, 50c.@60c., ₱ 100 lbs. The week's receipts of Hay were 46,200 bales.

HEMP—Further sales of 1,000 bales Jute were reported at 2¼c., currency. Otherwise, the market was inactive. American at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8¼c., gold; Jute, 2¼c.@4¼c.; Jute Butts, 1¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14¼c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

METALS—In Copper the dealings have been light, though prices have favored buyers; sales 30 tons English at 30c.@30¼c., and 40,000 lbs. Lake at 31c.@31½c....Pig-iron has been very dull throughout, and prices have been somewhat nominal; 200 tons Glengarnock sold at $47. In old Rails further sales have been made of 2,000 tons double-headed and T at $50 and $49, respectively, four months' time and interest added, and rumored, 2,000 tons at Philadelphia, without particulars. Other kinds of Iron inactive. We quote Glengarnock Pig nominally at $47@$49; Eglinton do., $46@$48; Coltness, $58@$60; No. 1 American Pig at $49@$50; No. 2 do. at $46@$48; Wrought Scrap at $45@$49; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$82 50....Pig Lead in slack demand at 6¾c.@6⅞c., gold, for ordinary foreign....Spelter has been slow of sale at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold; sales, 10 tons, in lots, at the latter rate....Pig Tin has been comparatively dull, with Straits quoted at 31c., and English at 30¼c.; Banca, 36¼c., gold; sales, 5 tons English at 30¼c., gold....Tin Plates have been in moderate demand, with prices favoring purchasers; sales, 1,000 boxes Charcoal at $11 37½; 500 boxes low quality Coke on private terms; 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 25; 200 boxes Coke at $9 37½, gold. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 25@$11 75@$12; Charcoal Terne, $9 75@$10 50; Coke, $8 75@$9 50; Coke Terne, $8@$9, gold, ₱ box....Zinc in limited request at about former figures.

MOLASSES—There has been an active movement reported in boiling grades at about previous rates; 500 hhds. Caibarien and 355 hhds. Cardenas sold at 31c. The trade was otherwise quite dull within the former range. We quote: New-Orleans, very inferior to fancy, 55c.@80c.; chiefly very good to very choice, in full lots, at 70c.@78c.; Porto Rico at 35c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@31c., and English Islands at 30c.@50c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady, with a moderately active inquiry noted; sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained at $3 10; 100 bbls. good Strained, small packages, at $3 25; 50 bbls No. 2 at $3 37½; and 600 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5, ₱ 280 lbs....Tar unchanged....Spirits Turpentine in less confident request and quoted cheaper at the close; sales, 200 bbls. at 47¼c.@48c., closing with only 47c. bid; and 50 bbls., in lots, from store, at 49c.@51c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A moderate demand has been noted for Crude Whale and Sperm, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, at about steady rates; sales have been reported at New-Bedford of 456 bbls. Northern and Humpback Whale on private terms, and 805 bbls. Crude Sperm on the basis of $1 50 ₱ gallon. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been quiet at old figures. Linseed in quite moderate request at former rates. Lard-oil inactive, yet quoted about steady. Other kinds comparatively dull. Crude Whale quoted at 62c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 72c.@74c.; Crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to very choice Winter Lard-oil at 78c.@80c.; saponified, 45c.@49c.; Linseed, 75c.@78c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Olive-oil, in job lots, at 99c.@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 20@$1 25, in cases; Menhaden at 50c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@46c.; Yellow and White at 50c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, held at 9¾c., on, however, a dull market....Refined quoted here up to 20¼c.@20½c., and at Philadelphia at 19¾c.@20c., but without activity. Sales at Philadelphia of 2,000 bbls. (an old contract) at 19¾c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, quiet at 25¼c....Naphtha nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate request for early delivery at about former figures; holders of Mess rather more confident in their views. Sales have been reported of 120 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $17@$17 25; small lots of prime Mess at $17, and 150 bbls. Clear at $18 50@$18 62½. For forward delivery, there was a restricted business noted at firmer rates; sales, 250 bbls. Western Mess, June option, at $16 75, and 1,000 bbls. do., July, at $17 12½@$17 25....City Dressed Hogs in demand at from 6¾c.@7¾c....Bacon rather dull, yet quoted about steady, though on full lots buyers were claiming concessions, and not evincing much disposition to operate; sales, 125 boxes Western and City Long Clear, on the basis of 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 100 boxes Short Clear on private terms, quoted at 9c.@9¼c.; 30 boxes Long and Short Clear at 9c....Cut Meats quoted firm, on quite moderate offerings, but comparatively quiet; sales, 400 boxes dry-salted Shoulders, in lots, for shipment, at 7¼c.; 20 boxes Bellies, 16 lbs., at 8c.; 5,000 lbs. smoked Shoulders at unchanged; and sundry other lots of Bulk Meats at unchanged figures....Lard has been in moderate request for early delivery at about previous figures; sales, 650 tcs. Western Steam at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c., chiefly at 9 5-16c., to arrive; 200 tcs. City do. at 8¾c. And for forward delivery, sales have been fair in amount, embracing 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, June option, at 9 5-16c.; 1,250 tcs. do., July, at 9½c., and 500 tcs. do., August, at 9¾c....In Beef products there has been a slow movement, in a jobbing way, within the range of from $9@$11 50 for New Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $23@$26 for India Mess, and $25@$29 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams dull within a range of $25@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands....There has been a much lighter offering of the more desirable grades of Butter, with a good inquiry noted, on the basis of our quotations. New Butter quoted at 26c.@32c. for fair to prime State; 33c.@35c. for very fancy lots, and 20c.@26c. for Western; 26c.@28c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in moderate supply and demand at about former figures, the market, however, exhibiting rather less buoyancy. We quote: New State Factory at 11c.@15½c.; State Dairy at 7c.@14c.; and old product within the range of 8¼c.@16c. for ordinary to strictly choice State Factory, ₱ lb., the outside prices for selections, in job lots.

RICE—Has been in some demand in a jobbing way at from $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina, $7 50@$8 for Patna; and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon. Otherwise, market dull.

SEEDS—Have been quiet throughout, yet quoted essentially unchanged as to values. We quote: Clover within the range of from 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. for ordinary to fancy; Rough Flax at $2 25@$2 40; Timothy at $4 50@$4 60, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 70@$2 75, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately dealt in, on refining account, at about previous figures, though on the low grades the market was rather weak. Sales have been reported of 1,242 hhds. and 70 boxes, including 436 hhds. fair Refining Cuba at 7¾c., 370 hhds. good fair do. at 7⅞c.; 336 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8c., 50 hhds. Grocery do. at 8¼c., and 50 hhds. and 70 boxes Centrifugal at 9 3-16c. ₱ lb. Fair refining Cuba quoted at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9¾c. Refined Sugars have been in rather limited demand, with powdered quoted at 11c.@11⅛c., Crushed at 11⅛c., Granulated at 10⅞c., A's, 10c.@10⅛c., and Yellows at 8c.@9⅜c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted steady, on a rather livelier business; sales, 212,000 lbs., in lots, at 7½c. for very inferior, to 9c. for strictly prime. Of Stearine, equal to 70 tcs. sold at 9½c.@9⅝c., and 14,000 lbs. grease stock at 8¼c.

TEAS—There has not been much animation in the general market. Prices have been quoted quite irregular and in favor of buyers. Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, quoted at 28c.@38c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@80c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 25c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 70c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 50c.@70c., and Imperial, 45c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 80c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 65c.@80c.; common to fine Twankay, 20c.@28c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c., ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The main call has been for Kentucky, in part for shipment, at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 250 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 7c.@14c.; 50 cases Seed Leaf, sundry lots, crop 1870, at 9c.@10c.; 100 cases do., crop 1871, 15c.@50c.; 150 cases do., crop 1872, on private terms; 200 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 03, and 50 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted cheaper, on sales of 250 bbls., in lots at 94c.@94½c., closing at 94c.

FREIGHTS—From Grain and Petroleum shippers, a fair inquiry was noted for accommodation on a generally steady basis as to rates; offerings of room quite moderate. In other respects the market was comparatively tame....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 200 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton, and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d.@9¼d. ₱ bushel, prompt shipment, and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 278 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 1,200 boxes Cheese at 50s.; 230 tcs. Lard Grease at 35s.; 200 bbls. Lard-oil at 35s.; 150 hhds. Tallow at 30s., and of through freight, 58 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also, a British ship, 760 tons, with about 5,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 456 tons, hence with about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, to the United Kingdom at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl; a Norwegian brig, 242 tons, hence, with 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; an Austrian bark, 425 tons, (now at an outport,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 8s., or, if direct, 3d. off, ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,600 tcs. Lard, and 250 boxes Bacon, at 45s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 5 hhds. Tobacco, at 47s. 6d. Also, an American bark, 679 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the Continent, direct, an Italian bark, 590 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 8s. ₱ quarter; a British bark, 674 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms; a British bark, 578 tons, hence with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 1½d. ₱ bbl., Dutch ports excluded; a British bark, 710 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 10 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; also, a German bark, 429 tons, (to arrive from Halifax,) hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Hamburg, a German bark, 341 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Rotterdam, by steam, 180 bbls. Apples at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 500 bags Clover Seed at 35s.; 170 pkgs. Lard and Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton....For Danzig, a Norwegian bark, 511 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 10½d. ₱ bbl....For a Swedish port direct, a Danish bark, 427 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Naphtha at 8s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the Baltic, an American bark, about 400 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Marseilles, an American brig, 533 tons, hence, with about 3,250 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Seville, a British brig, 249 tons, hence, with about 650 bbls. and 5,000 cases Petroleum at 7s. and 38c....For Jamaica, a British brig, 220 tons, hence, with general cargo, and thence with merchandise to Europe on private terms....For the Windward, a British brig, 124 tons, and an American schooner, 126 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 70c. ₱ bbl....For Cardenas, an American brig, 516 tons, hence, with empty hhds. and Shooks at $1, and 25c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 100 cars reported to arrive, 2,210 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,086, or 358 cars, against 318 cars for the same time last week; market opened slow, owners demanding ¼c. advance on last week's closing prices; buyers held off at first, but as the day advanced trade became more active at ¼c. increase over last week's closing rates; quality of stock good; attendance of buyers not as full as usual; about 1,100 head were disposed of; sales, 704 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,017 to 1,388 lbs., at $5 75@$6 25; 50 do. do., ranging from 1,112 to 1,231 lbs., at $5 95@$6 25; do Illinois Stockers, ranging from 889 to 904 lbs., at $5 40@$5 60; 49 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,243 to 1,359 lbs., at $6 25@$6 30; 26 Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,072 to 1,341 lbs., at $5 65; 40 Michigan Stockers, ranging from 939 to 975 lbs., at $5 25@$5 50; 20 Ohio Stockers, averaging 939 lbs., at $5 50; 20 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,088 lbs., $5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,400 head, against 5,200 head for the same time last week; the market is not fairly opened, but prices look downward. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,300 head, against 15,100 head for the same time last week; the market is slow and dragging at $5 25@$5 45: sales, 385 head Indiana Hogs, ranging from 105 to 186 lbs., at $5 30@$5 35; 119 head Ohio Hogs, averaging 186 lbs., at $5 35; 86 head Ohio Pigs, averaging 86 lbs., at $6; 247 head Iowa Hogs, averaging 207 lbs., at $5 45; 116 head Illinois Hogs, averaging 208 lbs., at $5 40.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Cattle dull; receipts, 5,000; prices drooping with light sales; fair to really choice Steers sold at $5 15@$5 87½; Extras, $6 12½; Cherokee and extra butchers' stock brought $4 40@$5 25, closing dull and drooping; shipments, 3,500. Hogs—receipts, 8,000; market opened dull and closed steady and fairly active at a range of $4 65@$5 for common to choice; the bulk of the sales were at $4 80@$4 90; shipments, 3,800. Sheep dull and unchanged; receipts, 1,000.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 27.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,372; prices were well sustained; sales of choice at $10@$10 75; first quality, $8@$9; second quality $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 603; market active; sales of Wool Sheep in lots at $3@$4 50 each; extra, $5@$8; Spring Lambs, $9@$12. Veal Calves sold at $2@$10.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 27—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89¾. Erie Railway Shares, 48¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 48¾.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 94¾. Erie Railway Shares, 49¾.

FRANKFORT, May 27.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95¾, for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 27—A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—11:30 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 85,000 quarters, all of which were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, April, at 9⅛d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah and Charleston, deliverable July and August, at 8 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 22,000 quarters, including 20,000 quarters American.

LONDON, May 27—2 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 14¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 37s. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, May 26.—Sugar quiet and steady; No. 12 Dutch Standard 9¾@10 reals ₱ arroba. Exchange quiet and weak; on United States 60 days, currency, 14¼@15 ₱ cent. premium; Short Sight, 17¼@18 ₱ cent. premium; 60 days, gold, 35@36 ₱ cent. premium; Short Sight, 38@39 ₱ cent. premium; on London, 48@49 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 29@30 ₱ cent. premium.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The great feature of business at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, May 27, was the proposed sale, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., of a plot of five lots on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street. Considerable speculation was indulged in prior to the auction as to whether the property would be sold or not, and, as is usually the case in an important transaction, efforts were made to undervalue the realty. The lots were, however, put up at an upset price, and four of them were disposed of as follows: One lot, 25 by 100, on Fifth-avenue, east side, 27.2 feet south of Seventy-seventh-street, upset figure $48,000, sold to Joseph McGuire for $48,400; two lots on Fifth-avenue, adjoining above, each same size, upset figure on each lot same, sold to Adolf Levinger for $48,100 each; and one lot, 20 by 102.2, on Seventy-seventh-street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, upset price $20,000, sold to Wm. Lalor for $20,300. The corner lot, offered at an upset figure of $73,000, was not sold. The prices realized may be termed low, as they are considerably below recent quotations and estimates.

The only other sales made were effected by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., who, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Luke A. Lockwood, Esq., referee, sold City real estate, viz.: One five-story and basement brick building, with two stores on first floor, lot No. 135 East Houston-street, south-east corner Forsyth-street, 28 by 52 by 74, sold to F. Krebiel for $34,000; one two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 104 East Seventh-street, south side, 212.11 feet east of First-avenue, 25 by 47 by 90.10, sold to John Riegelmann for $15,000.

The legal auctions of the day announced were disposed of as follows: Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of a house and lot on Beekman-place, north of East Forty-ninth-street, adjourned to June 3; sale by James M. Miller of leasehold property on West Broadway and on White-street, adjourned to June 10, and sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot on East Fifty-second-street, east of Second-avenue, adjourned sine die.

The sale by order of trustees, Hugh N. Camp, auctioneer, of the country seat located at Scarborough, on the Hudson River, known as "Hollingbourne," was not successful, no bids being received. The property, embracing seventy-six acres, with fine buildings thereon, was put up at $85,000, and the plot containing thirteen acres, with mansion house on same, was subsequently offered at $45,000, but no response was met with, on the part of those present. The "Mt. Florence" property, located near Peekskill, a farm of seventy-five acres, with expensive buildings thereon, owned by Lewis H. Spear, and said to be worth $150,000, offered by E. H. Ludlow & Co., shared the same fate as the above, the realty being withdrawn on an upset figure of $75,000. Country seats at auction would seem to be at a discount, for both these properties are in every way attractive and particularly desirable.

Regarding the suburban auctions of yesterday, reports, if received, will be given to-morrow. The country sale held on Monday at Astoria, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., was well attended, and sixty-eight lots are reported to have been sold for $43,455, as per details annexed. The sale at Newark, N. J., O. H. Pierson & Co., auctioneers, at which thirty-four lots, forming the block bounded by Frelinghuysen and Sherman avenues, Alpine and Earle streets, were offered, was not as successful, but few persons being present, while but a small proportion of the property was sold; such part as was disposed of, however, sold well. The lots advertised for sale being few in number, the transaction failed to draw out a large audience.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, executors' sale of City property, viz.: The two lots of land situate on the easterly side of Chrystie-street, between Canal and Bayard streets, known as Nos. 22 and 24. On No. 22 is a six-story brick tenement on the front and a three-story brick factory building on the rear. On No. 24 is a three-story brick factory building, covering the entire lot. Lots each about 25 by 100.3. Also, the six-story brick building and lot situate on the westerly side of Peck-slip, between Water and Pearl streets, known as No. 10; lot 21 by about 58 feet. Also, foreclosure sale, of the two four-story brick tenement houses and lots situate on the north side of East Thirty-sixth-street, commencing 125 feet west of Second-avenue; lots each about 20 by 98 feet 9 inches.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale of a house and lot on Lexington-avenue, east side, 65.5 feet north of Fifty-eighth-street, lot 17.9 by 95. Also, adjourned similar sale of a house and lot on Forsyth-street, north-east corner of Rivington-street, lot 25.5 by 100.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale of the three-story brick house and lot No. 27 Sullivan-street, east side, 40 feet north of Grand-street, lot 20 by 54, with right of alley-ways on north side and in rear.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, adjourned foreclosure sale of a four-story stone-front house and lot on Lexington-avenue, west side, 49 feet north of Fiftieth-street, lot 20 by 80.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned foreclosure sale of a house and lot on Avenue B., south-east corner of Twelfth-street, lot 23.3 by 57.6.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, executor's sale of 157 Brooklyn lots, located respectively on Myrtle-avenue, Bushwick-avenue, Boulevard, Broadway, Stone, Evergreen, Central avenues, Granite, Pillry, Fairfax, Furman, McDougal, Chauncey, Sumner, and Marion streets.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of a large plot of ground with buildings on the corner of Grove and Montgomery streets. Also, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, four full-size building lots on Kearney-avenue, between Bergen and Jackson avenues, and, at 4 o'clock, two lots on Lexington-avenue, between Bergen and Westside avenues, with two lots on Oxford-avenue in rear.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Pearsall Station, Long Island, seventeen miles from New-York, by South-side Railroad, public auction sale of 200 choice villa plots, adjacent to depot, and well adapted for immediate improvement. Also, a cottage house, with one acre of land, situate in the village; special train, via ferry from foot of Roosevelt and Grand streets, at 10:30 A. M., leaving South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, May 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot, 5th-av., e. s., 27.2 ft. s. of 77th-st., 25x100	$48,400
2 lots, 5th-av., e. s., 52.2 ft. s. of 77th-st., adjoining above, each same size, $48,100 each	96,200
1 lot, East 77th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av. 20x102.2	20,300

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 five-story brick house (with two stores) and lot, No. 135 East Houston-st., s. e. corner Forsyth-st., lot 28x74, building 52 ft. deep	34,000
1 two-story attic and basement brick h. and l., No. 104 East 7th-st., s. s., 212.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 25x90.10, house 47 ft. deep	15,000

Suburban Sales, Monday, May 26.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot, on Elm-st., between Crescent and Ely avs.; Henry Becker	$515
1 lot, on Jamaica-av., between Ely and Van Alst avs.; M. Dudley	550
2 lots, on Van Alst-av., between Jamaica-av. and Lincoln-st.; P. Parsons	800
1 lot, corner Van Alst-av. and Lincoln-st.; M. Hardenburgh	500
1 lot, on Lincoln-st., between Ely and Van Alst avs.; P. Parsons	335
4 lots, on Lincoln-st., between Ely and Van Alst avs.; Wm. Keenan	1,200
2 lots, on Camilla-st., between Ely and Van Alst avs., rear of above; M. Hardenburgh	800
2 lots, on Camilla-st., between Ely and Van Alst avs., adjoining; Wm. Keenan	770
1 lot, on Camelia-st., 200 ft. from Ely-av.; H. Crosby	430
3 lots, on Camelia-st., adjoining; A. Palmer	1,110
1 gore lot, on Camilla-st., between Ely and Van Alst avs.; M. McKernan	200
2 lots, on Camilia-st., between Ely and Crescent avs.; Jno. Ruser	1,050
2 lots, on Camilia-st., between Ely and Crescent avs., adjoining; P. McKernan	1,020
2 lots, on Camilia-st., between Ely and Crescent avs., adjoining; Patrick Murphy	990
2 lots, on Camilia-st., between Ely and Crescent avs., adjoining; M. Bert	980
3 lots, corner Boulevard and Camelia-st.; Mateo Salina	4,450
1 lot, on Boulevard, adjoining; Jas. Keating	1,325
1 lot, on Camelia-st., between Boulevard and Sherman-st.; J. Reddon	900
1 lot, on Camelia-st., between Boulevard and Sherman-st., adjoining; Fred. Fox	900
1 lot, on Camelia-st., between Boulevard and Sherman-st., adjoining; R. E. Middleton	925
1 lot, on Camelia-st., between Boulevard and Sherman-st., adjoining; J. W. Darling	950
1 lot, on Camelia-st., between Boulevard and Sherman-st.; W. W. Smith	925
3 lots, on Jamaica-av., between Sherman-st. and Hopkins-av.; W. Conrad	2,700
1 lot, on Jamaica-av., between Sherman-st. and Hopkins-av., adjoining; G. A. Ames	915
1 lot, on Jamaica-av., between Sherman-st. and Hopkins-av., adjoining; M. Schultz	900
2 lots, on Jamaica-av., between Sherman-st. and Hopkins-av., adjoining; Wm. Williams	1,900
2 lots, on Jamaica-av., between Sherman-st. and Hopkins-av., adjoining; E. Moran	1,895
1 lot, on Jamaica-av., between Sherman-st. and Hopkins-av., adjoining; S. Crosby	1,000
1 lot, on Jamaica-av., between Sherman-st. and Hopkins-av., opposite; P. Parsons	1,030
1 lot, on Jamaica-av., between Sherman-st. and Hopkins-av., opposite; H. Crosby	1,020
1 lot, on Jamaica-av., between Sherman-st. and Hopkins-av., opposite; J. W. Darling	1,030
2 lots, on Jamaica-av., between Sherman-st. and Hopkins-av., opposite; Herman Frank	1,800
2 lots, corner Jamaica-av. and Ely-av.; John W. Small	1,355
1 lot, on Jamaica-av., adjoining; John Smith	510
1 lot, on Jamaica-av., adjoining; John Ruddy	525
2 lots, corner Jamaica av. and Ely-av.; Daniel O'Brien	1,265
2 gore lots, on Ely-av., rear of above; James Scott	590
1 lot, on Jamaica-av., between Ely and Van Alst avs.; J. L. Swan	435

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, May 26.

Bank-st., n. e. corner of West-st., 211.6x117.8x206.2x152.1	$280,000
3d-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x32.2	12,000
17th-st., s. s., 213 ft. e. of Avenue B, 50x92	42,000
53d-st., n. s., 171.5 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17.10x100.5	12,500
58th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	20,100
68th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., thence w. 50 ft., and thence n. 104.11 ft., and thence s. e. — ft., and thence s. 86.5 ft. to beginning	18,000
74th-st., s. s., 162 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.2, foreclosure	14,000
105th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x99.11; 104th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x99.11	15,200
113th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.100.11	13,000
116th-st., n. s., 334 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x80	14,000
143d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 125x99.11	14,000
146th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., original 50x99.11; 147th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x99.11	9,200
Avenue A, No. 106, e. s., 25.7 s. of 12th-st., 26.3x67.3	22,600
Avenue A, No. 188, s. e. corner 12th-st., 25.7x67.3	29,250
Avenue D, s. w. corner 7th-st., 45.4x75	27,250
St. Nicholas-av., s. w. corner 153d-st., thence w. along street 88.3 ft., thence s. 99.11 ft., thence e. 6 ft., thence s. 99.11 ft. to 152d-st., thence e. along street 25 ft., thence n. 49.11 ft., thence e. 90.2 ft. to St. Nicholas-av., thence n. 153.4 to place of beginning	47,800
3d-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 59th-st., 20.1x59.10, excepting slip off n. e. corner, rear, 3x13.11	22,000
4th-av., s. w. corner 125th-st., 49.11x90	8,000

LEASES RECORDED.

42d-st., No. 350, store, 10 years, per year	$1,560
3d-av., No. 933, s. s. corner 56th-st., 3 years, per year	3,000
3d-av., No. 388, 10 years; 1 year $3,000, 2 years $3,500, 7 years, per year	4,000
6th-av., No. 390, 7 years, per year	4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x50 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—PLOTS OF LAND OF FROM five to fifty acres in the new part of the City over the Harlem River, at one-sixth the price of land in the old part. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 152D-ST., NEAR AVENUE St. Nicholas, an elegant house, stable, carriage-house, and green-house; grounds finely laid out, with six or eight lots of grounds. Valuable investment; possession immediate. DYE & CURTISS, 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY STORE and dwelling on west side 9th-av., between 54th and 55th sts.; as the owner wants money, will sell at a sacrifice. Inquire at No. 402 West 54th-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STORE PROPerty, 28 feet on Cliff-st., 28 feet on Pearl-st.; depth through the block, 197 feet. For terms, apply to
JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 7 Warren-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., EAST OF 10TH-AV.—Two lots, for $17,000, half cash, a bargain. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE large brown-stone mansion, with ample grounds, formerly the residence of
Ex-Mayor SMITH, deceased,
located in the business centre of the city, near the City Hall. Price, $65,000. Terms liberal.
Inquire on the premises, No. 16 Smith-st., near Fulton-av.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR INvestment.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, 278 President-street, opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; fine location; rented to May, 1874, at $900 per annum; price asked, $8,000. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3, Broadway, New-York, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large three-story brick house, corner of Orange and Willow sts.; in complete order. Apply to
GEO. G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE—"LARCHMONT MANOR."—Several new cottages and villas, with plots 50x100, or by the acre, for sale at Larchmont Manor, on the Sound, two miles from New-Rochelle (formerly the country-seat of E. K. Collins, Esq.) This magnificent property, consisting of 288 acres, with a water front of two miles, is beautifully laid out as a private park, and intended exclusively for gentlemen's private residences. It is thoroughly drained and each house supplied with water from a private reservoir especially erected for the use of residents. There will be eleven miles of drives through the estate. Eight acres, fronting on the water, have been reserved for a park, and have been deeded for the use of residents. An elegant depot has been erected on the New-Haven Railroad, connecting by a private horse-railroad, one mile in length, running through the property to the water. This enables each resident to reach his house without being dependent upon carriages. A number of elegant villas have been erected by prominent New-Yorkers, and many more are now near completion. This is the most magnificent location in the State of New-York, and desirable parties are invited to inspect the property and villas now for sale. Photographs may be seen and particulars given by applying to SILAS C. HERRING, Esq., corner Murray-st. and Broadway; E. PHALON, Esq., No. 517 Broadway; or WM. L. BARKER, Esq., at Larchmont Manor.

ON THE HUDSON.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with about two acres of land, located with magnificent views of river and mountains; grounds abound with choice fruit, shade, and shrubbery; house contains about fifteen rooms. The whole property will be sold low and on reasonable terms, by order of the executors of the late owner. Further particulars of
BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or CHARLES MCCUTCHEN,
Peekskill, N. Y.

AT TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE, RENT, or exchange, furnished house, eighteen rooms; every convenience for Summer and Winter; large carriage-house, gardener's cottage, &c.; eight acres; plenty shade and fruit, and well located for division into five or more plots; fine view of river, and pure spring water; would rent for one or more years, or would exchange for one or two New-York or Brooklyn houses from $15,000 to $25,000 each; would leave $35,000 on mortgage. Address OWNER, Box No. 224 Tarrytown Post-office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A VERY nice gentleman's residence in New-Jersey, fifty minutes from New-York; near depot; modern house, thirteen rooms, in splendid order, with from one to five acres land; fine old shade trees; fruit in abundance; running brook through property; but little cash required; terms very easy, and immediate possession; property rapidly rising in value in vicinity. For particulars and view of property call on or address FRANKLIN POST, Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE Summer or year, completely furnished, an elegant country residence on the east bank of the Hudson River, opposite Newburg; house large and replete with all modern conveniences, commodious stables, barns, ice-house, &c., all in perfect order; from ten to seventy acres in highest state of cultivation; fruit and vegetables of the choicest kind in great abundance; location very healthy; neighborhood unexceptionable; views unsurpassed; rent low. Apply at Room No. 17, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—House and grounds in choice situation; convenient to cars and steam-boat, and near schools and churches; house contains parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, pantries, &c., five large bedrooms, bathing-room, attic, kitchen, with set tubs and dumb-waiter; gas, water, and furnace throughout; all in good order; will be sold on easy terms or rented low. Address W., Box No. 1,549 Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER County, within one hour of the City—Place with fifty acres, every acre good; price, $25,000; place fifty acres, within ten minutes of depot New-Haven Railroad; price $20,000; place with fourteen acres and the most complete house in the county, containing twenty-two rooms, all the modern improvements; price $50,000. Several small places at Mount Vernon from $4,500 to $15,000. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE—TERMS easy; only $7,500 for a new two-story French-roof house; twelve rooms, bath-room, bay windows, marble mantels, fruit and shade trees; large lot, assessments paid; on the pleasantest avenue and in the rapidly-growing City of Elizabeth, N. J.; property in the vicinity of the house rising in value every day; it needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Address HONESTY, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A SPLENdid place near Catskill; a good furnished house, sixteen rooms, well adapted for Summer boarders; five acres land; plenty of fruit of all kinds. For particulars address WM. W. BANKS, Catskill, or GEO. M. SNYDER, No. 79 West Washington Market, New-York.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO let, three new cottages, splendidly located on the shore near landing, just west of hotel; eleven rooms, all modern improvements; one hour from Wall-st. by forty-one trains over Flushing and North-side Railroad, or four boats daily. C. B. WILLIAMS,
Whitestone, or No. 268 Canal-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-JERSEY farm, near Caldwell, on easy terms; eighty acres; some meadow and woodland; fruit, farm-house, out-buildings, &c.; choice location; fertile soil; healthy and rapidly improving neighborhood; price $15,000; only $187 50 per acre; no exchange. Principals address MILES J'ANSON, Woodside, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MANufacturing property situated in Steubenville, Ohio; four story brick building 60x120 feet, two wings 5 x30 and 34x44, with steam-engine 20 horse-power, boilers and pipes. Track connection and river dock. Terms very low. Address the owner, S. THATCHER, Steubenville, Ohio.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NORTH BRANCH and Long Branch.—Lots on and near the sea front, of various sizes, at prices from $500 to $5,000 each. Choicely-located for sea-side cottages. For sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG Island.—A cottage, eight rooms, barn, and about quarter acre of land; half a mile from either Jamaica or Great South Bay; six minutes' walk from depots; possession immediate; price, $2,600 cash. Apply to S. L. JACKSON, Ocean Point Station.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE FOR SALE on easy terms or rent; fifteen rooms; stable, water-closet, handsomely and completely furnished, near the Mansion House, 100x140. Apply to
ISAAC LEVY, No. 184 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, CHEAP.—The Parry House, at Highland Falls, N. Y., on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point; seventy sleeping-rooms. Call and examine, or address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO houses at Tremont; terms easy. Apply to the owner, GEORGE G. GREGORY, No. 148 East 49th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—GREAT VARIETY PROPerty for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRAND EXCURSION SALE,
THURSDAY, May 29,
AT
BASKING RIDGE,
Somerset County, New-Jersey.

Special train will leave at 10 A. M. This will be a splendid opportunity to secure

1,000

Ne Plus Ultra Lot Villa Plots and the Lee Mansion, and enjoy a May-day jubilee on classic ground. These lots are surrounding the depot of the West Line Railroad, one hour from New-York. The property comes straight from farm uses to the auctioneer's hammer. IT MUST BE SOLD. No speculators between you and the owner. Buy now; it is the first grand modern auction, with barbecued ox, Grafulla's Band, Harrison, free collation, &c., ever held in this vicinity. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, and of J. M. GIBSON, Real Estate Exchange, Jersey City.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

By O. H. PIERSON & CO., Auctioneers and Dealers in Real Estate, No. 5 Pine-st.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 12 M., on the premises in THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE ON LONG ISLAND, SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD, KNOWN AS

PEARSALL'S

seventeen miles from New-York, eleven miles from Brooklyn suburbs.

250 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS,

elegantly and beautifully situated. One minute's walk from depot; churches, schools, stores, &c.; one mile from East Rockaway where there is an abundance of oysters, clams, superb fishing, bathing, &c. Every one should go and buy a lot. They must be sold. Also two nice cottage buildings, one acre each, garden, fruit, &c. Terms remarkably easy, only fifteen per cent. and fees down and fifteen per cent. thirty days, twenty-five per cent. ninety days, remainder in bond and mortgage two years. Extensive clam-bake and luncheon before sale. Grafulla's Band. Special train leaves foot of South 8th-st. at 11 A. M. and foot of Grand and Roosevelt st. Ferries 10:30 A. M.

Free passes, maps, and all particulars at auctioneer's office.

O. H. PIERSON & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF THE WELL-KNOWN AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED
LYRIC HALL PROPERTY,
ON 6TH-AV.,
42D-ST. AND RESERVOIR-SQUARE,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873,
at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 157 MAGNIFICENT PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
By order of the executor,
SITUATE IN THE IXTH AND XXIIID WARDS, CITY OF BROOKLYN,
on
WASHINGTON, CLASSON, 5TH AND 6TH AVS., PRESIDENT, CARROLL, MACOMB, MONTGOMERY, CROWN, AND 1ST STS.,
on the
east and west sides of Prospect Park,
being the estates of
WM. B. COOPER and
MARY JOHNSON, deceased.

JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, JUNE 3,
at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, the following DESIRABLE PROPERTY, by order of
WM. B. COOPER, Jr., Sole Executor,
NINETY-THREE LOTS
On 5TH AND 6TH AVS., CARROLL, MACOMB, AND 1ST STS., on the westerly slope of the Park, (estate of Wm. B. Cooper, deceased.)
SIXTY-FOUR LOTS
On WASHINGTON AND CLASSON AVS., PRESIDENT, CARROLL, CROWN, AND MONTGOMERY STS., on the east side of the Park—estate of Mary Johnson, deceased.

TERMS—Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Maps may be obtained at the offices of Smith & Woodward, Proctors, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York; office of Sidney V. Lowell, Attorney, No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn; office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; William B. Cooper, Jr., Executor, No. 99 Pearl-st., New-York.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
} Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers.

ADJOURNED SALE OF THE TWENTY-SIX CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS NEAR BRICK CHURCH AND JUNCTION STATIONS, ORANGE, N. J.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York,
ON FRIDAY, MAY 30,
At 3:30 P. M., on the premises, fronting on Clinton, Norwood, and Halsted sts. and Maple and Elmwood avs., in the midst of fine improvements.

TERMS REMARKABLY EASY!

ONLY TWENTY PER CENT. CASH REQUIRED WITHIN THREE YEARS.

Parties wishing to attend the sale from New-York, will take 2:30 train from foot of Barclay-st. For maps and particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
Cone-st., Orange.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, OF VALUABLE BULK-HEAD PROPERTY ON THE NORTH RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the undersigned Commissioners in Partition:

A portion of the bulk-head on the North River, between Harrison and Franklin sts., commencing on the northerly side of the pier foot of Harrison-st., running from thence northerly 75 feet; also, a portion of the bulk-head on the North River, between North Moore and Beach sts., commencing on the northerly side of the pier foot of North Moore-st., running thence northerly 50 feet.

EDGAR F. BROWN,
HENRY V. MEAD,
JAMES R. EDWARDS.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 36TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee:

EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The two four-story brick tenement-houses and lots, situate on the north side of East 36th-st., commencing 125 feet west of 2d-av.

SALE OF THE UNITED STAEST ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

THE PEREMPTORY PARTITION sale of Whitestone property takes place at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, MAY 29, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, and not on the premises.

Call and get tickets, visit Whitestone, and pick out your lots. R. E. HOPKINS will meet you there. It will not take you three hours.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co.,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY PARTITION SALE
OF
464 VALUABLE LOTS,
AND
FIVE PRETTY AND WELL-BUILT HOUSES,
AT
WHITESTONE, L. I.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

By order of THE WHITESTONE LAND ASSOCIATION, (John J. Locke, Conrad Poppenhusen, Henry Hurd, John D. Locke, Adolph Poppenhusen, and E. B. Hinsdale,)
Under the direction of
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., Attorney,
on
THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,
by
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Book maps and passes to visit the property at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

Whitestone, Long Island, is nine miles by road, eleven miles by railroad from Hunter's Point; it is the terminus of the excellent Flushing and North-side Railroad. Running time, from twenty-seven to thirty-five minutes to Hunter's Point; thirty-five to forty minutes to 34th-st., New-York; fifty to sixty minutes to James-slip, (double-deck ferry-boats Garden City and Southampton.) Thirty-nine trains daily, from 5:50 A. M. to 12:15 midnight; elegant cars; foot-warmer under each seat; steam brakes, Miller's platforms, steel rails, elastic wheels, safety switches; RUN IN THE INTEREST OF ITS PASSENGERS; always on time; never delayed by ice or snow.

Whitestone is actually more accessible to business, and by pleasanter travel, than 70th-st., New-York. It is on the Sound, with splendid water-front, and can be reached by boat in an hour from Peck-slip. It is nearer the City Hall than Fort Washington and the upper part of New-York City. As near as Newark and Elizabeth.

The village was incorporated in 1869, and is growing rapidly. The streets are laid out according to a map adopted by the trustees, and filed in the County Clerk's office at Jamaica. The streets on which these lots are offered are nearly all sewered, curbed, guttered, and macadamized.

High, rolling ground, with excellent water, well drained, and healthy; no more subject to "chills and fever" or "fever and ague" than New-York itself. The main sewer through the premises offered is over a mile long, emptying into the East River.

The village contains Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches, public and private schools, factories, savings bank; *Herald* Whitestone telegraph; over 2,500 inhabitants, with over 15,000 within a radius of three miles; and is perfectly convenient to the City for calls, shopping, concerts or theatre.

COMMUTATION, ferriage included, is only 12½ cents each way; AND THE RAILROAD AGREES TO GIVE A COMMUTATION-BOOK TO HUNTER'S POINT FOR ONE YEAR, FREE, to the occupant of each new house costing more than $2,000, and built before May, 1874. This privilege, of course, holds good to each person who buys at this sale. Whitestone has long been famous for its beautiful scenery, fine drives, boating, and sailing. It combines City pleasures with country comforts.

It is an excellent point of investment. Over $130,000 worth of lots SURROUNDING THE PROPERTY OFFERED TO-DAY, were sold between June and November, 1872, mostly to parties intending to build and remain permanently. Houses are springing up on every side. Living is cheap—cheaper than in the City. Five houses will be offered, either of which will make a good home. Taxes are very light. Village taxes are limited by charter to one-half of one per cent. on the valuation. Every lot sold will be subject to covenants against nuisances and liquor-stores.

This is a bona-fide partition sale, and every parcel offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Full covenant warranty deeds will be given. Printed abstracts of title can be obtained at $5 each, from Van Siclen, Gildersleeve & Baldwin, Esqs., Counselors-at-law, Bennett Building, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau-st.

TERMS: Ten per cent. down; fifteen per cent. on June 28; balance on mortgage for three years; five per cent. discount from face of mortgage for cash.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

LAST OPPORTUNITY
TO GET LOTS
at
BELMOUNT,
(opposite Belleville, N. J.)

The splendid success of the sale on the 15th inst. has induced the owner to offer the entire balance of
400 PLOTS
at
AUCTION,
on THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.

Many of the choicest lots were not offered at last sale. THE BEAUTY OF THE LOCATION CANNOT BE EXAGGERATED, OVERLOOKING THE BEAUTIFUL PASSAIC RIVER FOR MILES.

ONLY SIX MILES FROM NEW-YORK BY RAILROAD.

The rear lots are nearly 200 feet above the river. Orange Mountain, Newark, Woodside, Belleville, and a great range of beautiful country in full view.

NO PROPERTY will be offered in lots this year at auction to COMPARE WITH THESE! GO FOR THEM!

Terms easy. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage for three years. Title perfect.

Free excursion. Splendid music. Good lunch. Splendid picnic grounds—almost a fairy scene. Get tickets at once from O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., or of JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York, or of the agents, BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER, No. 812 Broad-st., Newark.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
will sell at
ENGLEWOOD,
NEW-JERSEY'S FAVORITE SUBURB,
On Saturday, May 31, 1873,
At 2:30 P. M., on the premises,
By order of Mrs. J. S. COWAN,
The Beautiful Estate of Hillside Park,
COMPRISING CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN,
Fronting on Engle, Chestnut, and Hillside avs., and
SURROUNDED BY COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS.
Only four minutes' walk from station.
ALSO,
THE ELEGANT STONE MANSION, WITH CONVENIENT OUT-BUILDINGS AND GREENHOUSES.
SALE ABSOLUTE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Parties desiring to attend sale take 1:15 P. M. train from foot of Chambers and 23d sts.

For maps and railroad tickets apply to
CHAS. D. KELLOGG, ENGLEWOOD,
and to
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON PECK-SLIP AND CHRYSTIE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of David S. Brown, deceased:

PECK-SLIP.—The six-story brick building and lot situate on the westerly side of Peck-slip, between Water and Pearl sts., and known as No. 10; lot 21x58.

CHRYSTIE-STREET.—The two lots of land situate on the easterly side of Chrystie-st., between Canal and Bayard sts., and known as Nos. 22 and 24. On No. 24 is a three-story brick factory building covering the entire lot, and on No. 22 is a six-story brick tenement-house on the front, and a three-story brick factory building on the rear; each 25x100.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED GOOD-sized room with gas, running water, and attendance on or near 6th-av., between 23d and 50th sts.; terms moderate. Address STAR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE MAN AND wife of respectability (no family) a gentleman's house to care for the Summer; best City reference. Address F. Warner, Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

TWO RESPECTABLE PERSONS would wish the charge of a house during the summer months; first-class City references. Apply at No. 169 West 22d-st., corner 7th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NO BONUS ASKED.—THE BUSINESS of one of the oldest and most favorably known retail grocery houses in the City, established upward of sixty years, doing an extensive trade; must be sold at once; principals having the cash, will only be dealt with; location of store unsurpassed by any in the City. Full particulars by calling on MORRIS B. BAER, No. 72 West 34th-st.

PARTNER WANTED—JUNE 1, WITH $15,000 cash, to join an established wholesale house (not liquors) now employing about $85,000, to a good man an interest will be given which will probably pay him from $6,000 to $8,000 per year. Principals only please address H. W. G., Box 124 *Times* Office.

LEATHER.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS able to open a new market where extraordinary profits can be secured, would like to establish a connection as partner or otherwise with some leather house having a large capital. Address "Leather," Box No. 169, *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 75 203, ISSUED BY the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the Bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED COUNtry-seat at Fishkill, on Hudson, fifteen minutes from Hudson River Railroad Depot; house contains fifteen rooms, kitchen, closets, &c.; grounds cover nine acres, well fruited; vegetable garden made; man to take charge of same; beautiful river and mountain views; good mountain spring water. This is one of the most desirable and healthy places the country affords. Address or apply to JAMES T. BRETT, Fishkill, on Hudson.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson, one and one-half miles from landing, a beautiful Summer residence, two stories, thirty-four feet square, fronting the south, wing on rear, eleven rooms, high ceilings, marble mantels; good stable, carriage-house; five acres, fruit and shade trees; fresh pond and brook; very choice location. Apply to A. M. HALLETT, Postmaster, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, ON CASTleton Hill, near West Brighton Landing, Staten Island, a commodious residence, with stable and extensive grounds; the house is ready for immediate occupation, and is provided with bath, water-closets, stationary tubs and all conveniences; stage passes the door; rent low. Apply to JOHN MCDONALD, No. 8 Battery-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR ENglewood, N. J., via Northern Railroad, forty-five minutes from Jersey City; house completely furnished, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; ten acres in inclosure; strawberries, fruit, &c., in abundance. Call or address L. B. BROWNELL, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 99.

NARRAGANSETT.—TO LET, FURNISHed, for the season, or for sale, the stone mansion, 40x40, with L attached, within convenient distance of Pier; easy of access from Kingston Depot on the Stonington Railroad; terms moderate. Apply on the premises of Mrs. Gen. RODMAN, or by letter to Rocky Brook (R. I.) Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Greenwich, Conn., ten rooms, all in perfect order, entirely new furniture; convenient to churches, market, &c.; rent $500. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS TOMES, at Greenwich, or at his office, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO LET—A SMALL, NEATLY FURNISHED house, nine rooms, until April 1, 1874, or less time; possession at once; rent, $85 per month.
C. E. MOORE, No. 81 Leroy-st.

TO RENT—ON 88TH-ST.; FINE VIEW OF Hudson River, three frame houses, six rooms each; rent, $15 to $20; no objection to children. Apply to OWNER, No. 402 West 54th-st.

FRENCH FLAT.—$70 A MONTH; FAMILY wanted, without children; halls cleaned and lighted by owner; all newly painted. Apply to Janitor, No. 142 East 14th-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND floor, five rooms; water and gas, separate meter; to a small family only; rent $40 per month. Apply at No. 83 Jane-st.

AT BAYONNE, N. J., 25 MINUTES FROM New-York, two houses, with every City convenience; fine water-view; rent $550.
JOHN L. LINDSAY, No. 220 Greenwich-st., City.

TO LEASE—FOR A DWELLING OR BUSIness purposes, the first-class house No. 4 East 19th-st., first house east of 5th-av. Apply to
WM. H. ROSS, No. 216 Broadway.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE FINAL examination of the Senior Class in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, May 26, and will be continued during the following three days, and also during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the week succeeding, beginning at 10 o'clock each day.

The concluding examination for the year of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes will commence on MONDAY, June 9, and will continue until Saturday, June 14, inclusive, beginning at the same hour.

The parents of students, the Trustees of the College, the Regents of the University, and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates for admission to this institution will be examined at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, June 20, beginning at 9:30 A. M. The examination will be extended, if necessary, through the following day; but it is very desirable that all candidates should present themselves promptly at the time first named.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 30 West 28th-st., New-York.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE trustees of this institution desire to make arrangements with some competent person to take charge of it. Apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Secretary, Troy, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWing, painting and water-colors. New-York Society Library building, No. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.—English, French, and German boarding school for young ladies. For catalogues apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER IN a young ladies' school, or as governess in a respectable family, by a German lady who has been educated in the best schools of Germany and France, and is thoroughly competent to teach German, French, music, and the ordinary English branches. Can give the most satisfactory references. Address W. W., *Evening Times* Office, Albany, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA K. FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of May, 1873.
RUSSELL FORSYTH, Administrator.
my28-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Thomas-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873.
ap16-law6mW G. K. SHERIDAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873.
SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.
ja8-law6mW*

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN J. PALMER.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the trustees of the estate of John J. Palmer, deceased, viz.:

53 shares N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co., $100 each.
12 shares U. S. Trust Co. of New-York, $100 each.
662 shares N. Y. Gas Co. stock, $100 each.
$5,500 Indianapolis & Madison R. R. 1st Mort. Bds.
6,400 Funded Debt City of Mobile 8 per Cent. Bonds of 1866.
2,400 City of Mobile 5 per Cent. Bonds.
400 shares Merchants' Nat. Bank stock, $50 each.
$35,998 19 Spanish Indemnity Certificates, issued by the Commissioners of the United States and of Spain to pay awards. Interest has been paid by Spain, through Messrs. Riggs & Co., at the rate of $470 37 annually on each $10,000. The last payment was made Dec. 19, 1872.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—(THIS DAY,) Wednesday, May 28, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons; cargo Harvest Moon, and can be seen on Pier No. 10, East River. Also, Naples and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex Italia, landing on Pier No. 21, North River.

FIREWORKS

FANS AND FIRE-CRACKERS.

Two hundred and sixty-five cases palm-leaf, 36 cases Japanese fans, 5,000 boxes fire-crackers, gold eagle, American flag, and golden dragon chop. For sale by H. A. MORRISON, No. 157 Front-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

ROBES. & SUITS.

We will offer on MONDAY, May 26, a large and varied assortment of READY-MADE SUITS, both of IMPORTED and of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE. These SUITS are ADAPTED to the PRESENT SEASON, are made up in the different grades of SILKS and DRESS GOODS, and in the latest SPRING and SUMMER STYLES. As these goods are sold at prices little above the ACTUAL COST of IMPORTATION or MANUFACTURE, purchasers should not fail to avail themselves of the rare inducements here presented.

DRESS-MAKING.

Believing that RETRENCHMENT in the cost of DRESS-MAKING is POSSIBLE, we have so arranged our DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT that ECONOMY in MATERIAL and TRIMMING is studied in all details; consequently, we are now furnishing Dresses at a MUCH LESS PRICE than even the cost of imported garments, while for fit, style, appearance, and general make-up they are equal to the finest of Parisian manufacture. With increased facilities and the complete reorganization of the department, we DELIVER ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY AT THE TIME AGREED UPON, and GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

HO! FOR THE SEA-SIDE!

HO! FOR THE MOUNTAINS!

SARATOGA. LONG BRANCH,
NEWPORT, CATSKILLS,
NIAGARA,
LAKE GEORGE.

TRAVELERS, TOURISTS,
and those who seek
a country retreat
in the warm season,
will find
thousands of articles for
SUMMER USE
and
SUMMER WEAR
at the
GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT
OF

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

TRAVELING BAGS, ICE PITCHERS,
Mosquito Nets, Shade Hats,
Sun Umbrellas, Shawl Straps,

Ladies' Regatta Hats,
Yacht Chairs.
LADIES' SAILOR SUITS,
Bathing Shoes,
Bathing Caps.

PALMETTO HATS, SEA-SIDE SCARFS,
Gardening Sets, Croquet Sets,
Weather Barometers, View Glasses,

Toilet Smoothing Irons,
STATIONERY and NOTE PAPER,
Students' Lamps,
Folding Candlesticks,
Fluting Machines,

FOLDING CHAIRS, FOLDING SETTEES,
Verandah Chairs, Clothes Hampers,
Steamer Chairs, Travelers' Whisks,

HAMMOCKS.
Collapsible Cups,
LUNCH BASKETS FOR PICNICS,
Picnic Crackers, &c.
Camp Chairs,
Palm and Jap Fans.

WHITE GLYCERINE, NEGLIGEE SLIPPERS,
and Toilet Articles for Dressing Cases,
the complexion. Sponges, and Bath Gloves.

LADIES'
LINEN
SUITS.
TARRANT'S SELTZER. JAMAICA GINGER.
GAUZE UNDERWEAR.

NOVELS,
MAGAZINES,
and all the light literature of the day
for
SUMMER READING,
sent to any address desired,
as soon as issued.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV. near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large number of desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and Country; suitable for private families, boarding-houses, hotels, and Summer houses.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., OLD customers and others wishing help can find a very good number of well-recommended servants, Protestant and Catholic, cooks, laundresses, house-workers, upper servants, and all others.

ALL-SUMMER HOUSES.—BOARDING-houses and private families wishing to obtain reliable help in any capacity, for City or country, can be suited by calling at Walker's, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av., will be found a large number of select servants, both male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Intelligence Office can be found a large number of girls for families, hotels, City, country, No. 621 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid or plain seamstress, or would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references; is willing and obliging; has no objection to going in the country. Apply at No. 507 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY REspectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in private family, or as nurse; is thoroughly competent, and has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a very neat, tidy young Welsh Protestant girl; is desirous of procuring a good, permanent home in City or country; is well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-work and assist in washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of children; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 117 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 321 West 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant person as chamber-maid and to assist otherwise, or as good plain cook. Call at No. 5 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; or as nurse; or would do the house-work of a small family; City or country. Call at No. 227 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT chamber-maid and waitress; in a small private family; City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 239 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; china-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and sewing, or care of children; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children and sew; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 145 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or mind children; best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIenced girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 16 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RELIABLE Protestant as chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred; has good City references; is a neat, tidy, competent girl. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Apply at No. 359 West 29th-st., one flight up.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take charge of children; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 441 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGlish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to do fine washing; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 237 East 28th-st., second floor.

PARIS.—AU COIN DE RUE.
NO. 8 RUE MONTESQUIEU.
NOS. 16, 18, 20, AND 22 RUE DES BONS ENFANTS, near the Palais Royal.

GREAT EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Known for nearly thirty years for the excellence, good taste, and modest price of each article.
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMIRE SHAWLS.
Silks, Lace Goods, Mantles, Costumes, Party Dresses, Ready-made Underclothing, Wedding Outfits, Baby Linen, Gloves, Perfumery, Fancy Articles.
THE LARGEST, MOST VARIED, AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN PARIS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR. No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts. NEW IMPORTED styles from Paris and Berlin. BEAUTIFUL CHANGES. Patterns of them now ready. Endless variety. Patterns fitted to the form WARRANTED PERFECT. The ONLY PLACE in this country that imports fashions and sells patterns of them. Examine and see for yourself. CLOTH MODELS with each pattern. Come early in the day.
A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.—CHInese, Japanese, and East Indian dress goods and curiosities. Pineapple gauzes for seashore and Summer wear. No. 889 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Wallack's Theatre.

14½ CENTS.—A LOT WET ALL LINEN Drills. Also, French Canvas. Red check, fancy, and coir Mattings. White Mattings 18¼c. No. 103 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, AND Waitress.—By two very neat, tidy, experienced servants, one is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the chamber-maid thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; will do the entire work of an ordinary family between them in City or country; either will be useful in any capacity; best recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID—IN the country, by two neat, efficient, and trustworthy servants; one as good cook and laundress; the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; have excellent references and are obliging and willing. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE GIRL to do cooking or general house-work; will be found a reliable, economical, and respectful servant, a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—MR. AUBREY HAS ON HAND AN especially good cook that he would like to place in a family who can appreciate elaborate French and English cooking; wages about $25; City or country. Call at No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a young Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; prefers the country; wages, $14. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING IN a small family, in City or country; has been brought up in a Philadelphia family, and is a good plain cook and reliable servant; she wants, and is worth, $18. Call at Aubrey's Select Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMical woman as cook in a private family; or take charge of a house in the absence of a family; the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A very respectable woman and her daughter, the one as cook, the other as waitress and light chamber-maid; country preferred; excellent references. Address Mary, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts, ice-cream, and butter-making, if required; good reference. Call for two days at No. 396 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking, meats, pastry, desserts, jellies, creams, &c.; willing to go in the country; best City references. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

FRENCH AND GERMAN
SERVANTS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ODELL'S AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two excellent girls, natives of Sweden, in a private family; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; no objections to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AGED about 30; excellent cook; lived in best families; meats, game, soups; very nice side dishes, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; will go to any part of the country; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a very neat, tidy girl, as cook in a private family; understands nice family cooking, and is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is careful and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan, an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and a most excellent servant in every way; City or country; best City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., Jacquin's French Office.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, bread, biscuit, &c.; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable Protestant girls, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid or waitress; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 161 West 27th-st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-class German cook and girl for general house-work; like place in City or country. Call at No. 93 East Houston-st., corner Bowery.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook; would assist with the washing; would like to go to Jersey; best reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS plain cook and to assist with washing, or as laundress; City references. Call for two days at No. 222 West 18th-st., first floor.

COOK.—AS EXPERIENCED COOK; NO OBjection to assist with coarse washing; will go to the country with a City family; best references. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLored woman as cook; her daughter as waitress or chamber-maid. Apply at No. 155 East 22d-st., over private stable.

COOK.—FOR A SUMMER HOUSE, BY A good meat and pastry cook; or small hotel; she is an excellent bread-maker. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO can give excellent references, and understands her business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO sisters, one as first-class cook, other as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 20th-st.

COOK—FOR THE COUNTRY, BY A SUPErior cook, in a private family; she is an excellent bread and cake maker, and can furnish best of references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all branches of the business; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 340 West 25th-st.; call for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, as first-class cook; is thoroughly experienced; first-class City references. Call at No. 169 West 22d-st., corner 7th-av.

FAITHFUL SERVANTS, WITH SATISfactory references, may be found at Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE English widow lady as housekeeper, or would take charge of a house during Summer; excellent reference. Call or address No. 206 West 38th-st., top floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT widow of trust as housekeeper or companion to an invalid lady; best of City references. Call all the week at No. 111 Lexington-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as lady's maid; is a thorough hair-dresser; can give best of City reference; prefers the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—PROTESTANT; UNDERstands her business perfectly; will go to the country, and do chamber-work and fine washing; City recommendations. Aubrey's Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant laundress; would be willing to do chamber-work and fine washing; City or county; best of references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a very respectable, young, and excellent laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of fine work neatly; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl; understands polishing, fluting, and all sorts of fineries; first-class reference; willing to go to the country. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS EXCELlent washer and ironer; understands French fluting, puffing, and laces; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 312 East 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to go out by the day to wash and iron, or would house-clean. Call at No. 545, West 39th-st., second floor, front room.

NURSE.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman as nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; would be willing to do chamber-work or sewing with grown children; best of references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very neat, tidy young person, who is extremely fond and careful of children; is a beautiful seamstress; understands silk and lace embroidery, and all kinds of fine work for ladies; has acted as lady's maid; will go in the country if desired; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSERY-MAID.—BY A FRENCH WOman, (from Paris,) Protestant, who understands the proper care of children, in a private family; is a good seamstress; best City references. Address French Nurse, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for the nurse of her children, whom she can highly recommend for ability, faithfulness, and integrity; growing children preferred, but competent to take charge of an infant. Apply for two days, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 68 West 45th-st.

DOMESTIC HELP
Of all kinds constantly on hand at
ODELL'S
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid and Sewing.—By a young Protestant woman, not long in America; understands the care and is fond of children; good seamstress, operator, &c.; has testimonials from old country; prefers country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSERY-MAID.—PROTESTANT; CAN also sew neatly by hand; would do chamber-work and assist in waiting; a most respectable and responsible young woman with first-class City references. Aubrey's Select Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A neat, tidy French girl, a competent nurse and seamstress, and a very industrious and trustworthy person, exceedingly kind, and fond of children; best City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., Jacquin's.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as nurse to grown children; is a neat sewer, and will assist in chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; operates on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; good reference. Call or address No. 350 East 18th-st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children; no objection to go in the country for the season; City reference. Apply at No. 23 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan, as nurse and chamber-maid, or to do plain sewing; City or country; highest reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., basement, near 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Call at No. 247 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse in a private family; capable of taking charge of a baby from birth; best reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE FOR GROWN children, and to do plain sewing; six years' references; will go in country with any family. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; can dress hair; has knowledge of dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 1,119 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., up one pair of stairs.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson and Willcox & Gibbs' machines. Call or address No. 350 East 18th-st., for two days.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Fully competent and highly recommended; last employer can be seen. Aubrey's Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs. (Will go to the country.)

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; would assist with chamber-work; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 31 East 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 317 East 24th-st., rear.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; or would do chamber-work and waiting; two years' reference from last place; prefer country for Summer. Call or address No. 216 West 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PLACE a waitress; four years' recommendation. Apply at No. 15 West 17th-st.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN servants for all capacities constantly to be found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 131 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A BANK CASHIER OF EXPERIENCE IS open for an engagement as such, or in any similar capacity; has a business acquaintance among banks and bankers in the southern portion of New-England. Address B. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOY.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED BOY to ride out with a doctor, or take care of a horse; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 318 West 53d-st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—CITY OR country; understands the English system of waiting; also the American; references from last place. Address P. O., Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—GOOD RECOMmendations from five first-class families now in town. Address M. O., Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BUTLER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, and capable English butler, who can give excellent and reliable references, in a private family. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a married man (no incumbrance) on a gentleman's place, where there is a cottage or rooms to live in; the man understands good gardening, care of horses, driving, milking, and the general work about a place; is sober, industrious, and not afraid of any kind of work; best of reference; will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSE-WORK and dairy.—By a respectable man and wife with no incumbrance; man can care and drive horses, milk, assist in garden, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and nice butter-maker; can do all parts of house-work; good recommendations; can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHman and his wife, (Protestants); no incumbrance; he as experienced coachman and useful man; his wife as first-class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing if required, and go in the country; have excellent references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable young man; married; is a first-class groom, careful driver, and strictly temperate; has first-class references; is willing to make himself useful in any family wanting such a man; no objection to any part of the State. Address or call on J. Q., at Graham's saddlery-store, No. 68 University-place.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young man, single; understands the care, driving and management of horses, carriages, and harness perfectly; will make himself generally useful; best of references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a young man a place as coachman and gardener on a gentleman's place in the country; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver, can milk, and is a good vegetable and flower gardener; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duties; a most competent groom and good, steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L. D., at Demarest's, No. 628 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A well experienced man in both grooming and driving of horses; also keeping carriages and harness in best order; is competent to drive in City or country; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN, aged twenty-seven years; thoroughly understands driving in City or country; is also a good groom, and is willing to be useful about a place; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, PLAIN GARdener, and generally Useful Man—By an industrious, capable young man; is very willing, intelligent and respectful; tries to please, and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Address at No. 107 West 37th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN Englishman, and to attend to a small garden. Address for two days W. Dawkes, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—EXPERIENCED, FAITHful, and trustworthy; age 35 years; married; no family; best City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNderstands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Address or call at No. 154 20th-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH a small family; ten years' excellent City reference as to capacity and general character. Call or address W. S., No. 152 East 24th-st., sales stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; has best of testimonials. Call or address present employer, stable, No. 16 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF large experience and sixteen years' first-class reference. Apply at No. 103 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, well acquainted with all branches of farm-work, milking, caring for and driving horses, plowing, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, with six years' recommendation from last employer; can make and tend both flower and vegetable gardens, also milk, care horses, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—HAS A THOROUGH PRACtical knowledge of the business in all its departments; has had charge of some of the largest places in the country. Address C. B. A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SINGLE young man; is a good vegetable grower and understands the care of flowers. Address W. S., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A thoroughly competent man, of long experience and capability; can produce good references from distinguished families, both City and country. Can be seen for two days at saddler's store, No. 963 6th-av., near 54th-st.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a lawyer's office by one who wishes to learn the profession. Address LAW, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, able and not afraid of work on a gentleman's or farmer's place; is a good hand with horses, careful driver, a good plain gardener; has the best references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged man in a private family as waiter; five years and a half in his last place. Address for three days H. D., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (PROTESTant, north of Ireland,) thirty years of age; understands his business thoroughly; has lived in best English and Irish families; good references. Address for three days J. C., No. 15 Stuyvesant-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; IS not afraid of work; will be recommended by last employer, who resides in town. Address O. M., Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE GRAIN and flour trade by an experienced man, who is thoroughly posted in the business. Address S., No. 111 Liberty-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DEsire une situation comme femme de chambre avec une famille qui voyage en Europe; peut être vue dans sa dernière place. S'adresser pour une semaine L. M., Box No. 45 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

DEUX FRANCAIS DESIRE SE PLACER dans une famille privée, le mari comme maître d'hôtel, et la femme comme cuisinière de première ordre; les meilleures références seront donnée. S'adresser A. J., No. 229 42d-st.

UNE FILLE SUISSE, PARLANT ALLEmand et français, désire se placer pour soigner des enfants au dessus de deux ans; est pourvue des meilleures références. S'adresser pour deux jours au No. 2 West 44th-st.

HELP WANTED.

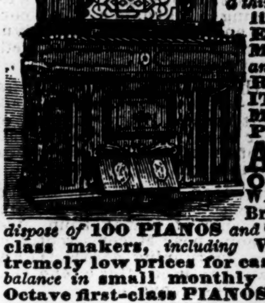
WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, (English or French preferred) as nurse for two young children on Staten Island; she must have some education, and be neat and obliging; best references required. Address A, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MILLER OF EXPERIENCE, well recommended, to run a water-power grist mill, in a beautiful and thriving locality; must be of strictly temperate habits. Address, with credentials, LOUIS C. MANNING, South Haven, Mich.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL as maid for an invalid lady. Apply at No. 8 West 32d-st., before 12 M.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS



are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The **CONCERTO STOP** *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL STIRRING,** *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** *Terms liberal.*

A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS** *and* **ORGANS** *of* **first-class makers,** *including* **WATERS',** *at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in* **small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements,** *for* **$275** *cash. Organs* **$55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125,** *upwards.* **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED** *for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc.* **AGENTS WANTED.**

CHICKERING & SONS'
(Established 1823)
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A VERY RARE CHANCE FOR PIANO-DEALERS AND PURCHASERS.

By order of the assignee of the bankruptcy estate of Driver Bros. & Winch, piano-dealers of Boston, I am authorized to sell their stock of pianos, consisting of Gabler, Behning & Klix, and other makers, and will do so at exactly one-half their original price for CASH only at WEBER'S PIANO-ROOMS, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 16TH-ST.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS. SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—WM. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of eight stops, pedals, two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Warranted superior in tone and finish, and contain all improvements. Apply as above.

BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S. Berry's and other new and second-hand pianos and organs for rent and sale on instalments, very cheap. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway, corner 10thst

FINANCIAL.

CITY BONDS, REGISTERED AND COUPONS.

7s due in 1902, New-York City.
7s due in 1878, Elizabeth City.
7s due in 1920, Brooklyn City.
7s due in 1920, Jersey City Water Loan.
For sale by
GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN (10) Directors (class No. 2) will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 9, 1873.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK, UTICA AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1873.

FRANCIS MORRIS, ESQ., WAS ELECTed President pro tem. of this Company, in place of Henry Cummins, removed.
J. WARREN LAWTON, Secretary.

BANKERS, LAWYERS, MERCHANTS, owners of estates, &c., can have their City collections promptly attended to, by O. HOLDEN, Notary Public, No. 204 West 24th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of June, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECORATION DAY.

The Ladies of the Union Relief Association for the care of disabled soldiers and widows and orphans of the late war will be at their rooms, Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, 14th-st., west of 6th-av., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, to receive offerings of flowers for decorating the graves of soldiers. By order.
Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY, President.

A YOUNG LADY, WITH THE BEST REFerences, speaking German, English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Russian, wants to accompany a lady or family to Europe. No. 33 West 23d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.
Sheets, Lap Robes, Dusters, and Whips, all new goods, best in the market, and retailed at low prices.
MAGNUS BROS.,
No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB TEAM OF BLACK horses, fifteen hands, young, sound, and kind in all harness, fast, and extra stylish travelers. Also, a light double harness and coupé rockaway, with pole and shafts, City-made and in good order; will be sold separate if desired. Address A. B., Box No. 2,146 Post-office.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH OR FOR THE Summer season, on very reasonable terms, one new barouch, one landau, horses and harness to match; also, a phaeton, with horse and harness to match. Call or address to farmer's stables, Nos. 128 and 130 West 31st-st.

A SOUND AND HANDSOME CHESTnut horse, 15.3, coupé, rockaway, City maker; top-wagon, by Stivers, full seat; coupé harness; single harness; separately or together. Owner at No. 17 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BAY HORSE, OVER sixteen hands, seven years old, sound and gentle; suitable for coupé. Ask for JOHN HICKEY, No. 18 West 13th-st., Government stables.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN first-class house, within four or five blocks of Gilsey House, having spare room, neatly furnished, heated in Winter by register, can rent same to quiet gentleman for $300 a year. Address M., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY have two newly and neatly furnished rooms to let, with or without board, reasonably; references given and required. Inquire at No. 14 Warren-place, Charles-st.

NO. 87 EAST 4TH-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, with substantial board, for gentleman and wife; also, hall bedroom; all improvements; charges moderate; two blocks from Broadway.

NO. 47 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Desirable rooms fronting the Park, with first-class board; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NO. 138 5TH-AV.—SUITES OF ROOMS on first and second floors, very desirable for the Summer, to let, with private table or without board; single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 8 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. and a first-class restaurant.—Very desirable rooms for gentlemen at Summer prices; an elegant floor for bachelor or two gentlemen.

FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH-AV., NO. 3 West 30th-st.—Elegant parlors, also large airy rooms, with or without board, for the Summer; reasonable rates.

A VERY DESIRABLE FULLY FURnished room or floor, in private house, No. 57 West 9th-st.; all improvements; for gentlemen, with board; references exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY AND handsomely furnished, to let at No. 31 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place, to gentlemen.

NO. 62 WEST 45TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let their second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; very moderate price for the Summer.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Gilsey House, elegant rooms, en suite or singly, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen, transient or permanent.

WEST WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Mrs. SMITH & HAWES, No. 34 West Washington-square, have fine apartments vacant with first-class board.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on parlor or second floor; one room for a single gentleman. No. 7 West 32d st.

NO. 97 WEST 39TH-ST.,
An entire floor, unexpectedly vacated by parties going to Europe, to let, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to rent with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS may be had on the 1st of June, at No. 6 West 38th-st., first door from 5th-av.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board; bath-room and closets. No. 5 East 30th-st.

NO. 88 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms on second floor, with board, at Summer prices.

NO. 294 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—Furnished rooms for single gentleman, with or without board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUITES AND single rooms for families and gentlemen, with board.

TO LET.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED floor, three rooms and bath, in a private house, to gentlemen only, at No. 17 East 12th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, corner of South 5th-av.; references required.

HALL BEDROOM TO LET.—FURnished. At No. 44 Clarkson-st. $2 50 per week.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board; suitable for family.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., less than thirty minutes to 23d-st. or Chambers-st. Ferries, large, airy rooms; high ground, thirty acres attached to the place; less than five minutes' walk of depot; twenty trains daily; boating, croquet grounds, &c.; abundance of fruit, fresh milk, flowers, &c. Apply to G. A. GREELEY, Fairview, or J. L. GREELEY, No. 15 Greenwich-av., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE BANKS OF the Housatonic River, 2½ hours from City by New-Haven Railroad; the house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river; fine drives; facilities for salt-water bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; good stabling; references exchanged. Address H. R., Box No. 1,682 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR INDIVIDUALS and families, on the border of Lake Champlain, en route to the Adirondacks and Saranac Lakes, and opposite City of Burlington; large, airy rooms, well furnished table, and pleasant grounds. For particulars address Mrs. E. B. WATSON, Port Kent, Essex County, N. Y.

SUMMIT, N. J.—A PRIVATE FAMILY living in a pleasant location, five minutes from station, will let two or three cheerful, newly furnished rooms, with first-class board; terms $10 to $15; references exchanged. Address A. H. J., Box No. 124 *Times* Office, or call upon A. GRACIE, near Station, Summit.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., FOUR miles from depot, good house, on a farm, with piazzas and shade; milk, butter, eggs, and poultry; terms $8 per week, children half price; references exchanged. For particulars inquire THIS DAY, 10 to 4 P. M., No. 47 Vesey-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT HOLLY-WOOD Villa, Stamford.—Large airy rooms; house finely shaded; ample grounds; large grove of natural forest trees; no mosquitoes; ten minutes from all trains via New-Haven Railroad. Address A. H. GIRLING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A first-class house, extensive lawn, fine grounds, and shade trees, fruit and vegetables in abundance, in the village of Claverack, Columbia County. Address J. A. S., Post-office Box No. 10, Claverack, N. Y.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY BOARD.—A few select families can be accommodated. Address Rock Farm Post-office, Glen Cove. Adults $10, children half price.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Pleasant rooms and shaded grounds, in the immediate vicinity of a railroad depot and steam-boat landing. Address Post-office Box No. 27 Hyde Park.

FINE ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXcellent board at country mansion, Franklin Furnace, N. J.; two and a half hours by Midland Railroad. For particulars address No. 62 West 45th-st.

AT STAMFORD.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; lawns, stabling, &c.; City conveniences; house opens June 15. Apply or address No. 7 West 32d-st.

MRS. BRIGHT, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATen Island, Richmond Terrace, Westervelt-av., is now prepared to receive families.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S SUMMER boarding-house, Newburg, N. Y., will open SATURDAY, May 31.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG COUPLE, CHILD AND MAID desire two connecting rooms and board with a private family where no other boarders will be taken; a quiet, pleasant, and permanent home wanted at moderate rates; location up-town, west side. Address, stating terms and particulars, Hiram, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMily, or where few boarders are taken, at New-Brighton, or overlooking Bay on Staten Island, in choice locality, near ferry, by a gentleman, from 15th June. Address, stating terms and locality, L., Post-office Box No. 3,898.

AT DOBBS' FERRY OR HASTINGS—Good board wanted for a family about five minutes' walk from depot. Address Mrs. C., No. 25 West 4th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....................Mr. A. M. PALMER

BEGINS AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 11.
TO-NIGHT,
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
MRS. SHERIDAN SHOOK'S DRAMA
WITHOUT A HEART.

TO-MORROW EVENING, MAY 29,
FIRST APPEARANCE,
since her recent illness, of the
FAVORITE ACTRESS,
MISS
AGNES ETHEL,
IN HER GREAT SOCIETY PLAY,

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BOX-SHEET FOR AGNES NIGHTS NOW OPEN.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON, MAY 28,
GRAND MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC MATINEE for the benefit of Mr. HENRY TISSINGTON, Musical Director, when will be presented the following attractive programme: The fourth act of the great emotional drama, CAMILLE.
Camille....................Mrs. W. O. Linthicume
Armand....................Mr. D. H. Harkins
and the full company of this theatre.
Recitation of Edgar A. Poe's celebrated poem,
THE BELLS....................Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Musical olio, in which the following favorite artists will appear:
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, MR. W. P. MILLS,
Mme. Sophie Mansocchi, A. Castignur.
The performance will conclude with the laughable farce, MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Miss Fanny Hayward.......as.......Mrs. Peter White
Mr. Ed. Lamb.......as.......Mr. Peter White

BOOTH'S THEATRE—NEILSON.

EDWIN BOOTH............Manager and Proprietor
The celebrated English Tragedienne,
MISS NEILSON,
as AMY ROBSART,
As played by her at the Drury-lane Theatre, London,
FOR OVER 100 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
Mr. FRANCIS BANGS.......as.......LEICESTER
MATINEE OF
AMY ROBSART
On SATURDAY NEXT, at 1:30.
☞ The curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.
To secure a choice of places, the management would respectfully suggest that seats be secured as far in advance as possible. Branch Ticket office at Ditson & Co.'s.

COOPER UNION.

The Annual Receptions and Commencement will take place as follows:
1. The Receptions of the Woman's Art Department on Thursday, 29th inst., at 8 P. M. 2. The Receptions of the Male Art Department on Friday, 30th inst., at 8 P. M. 3. The Annual Commencement in the great Hall on Saturday, 31st inst., at 8 P. M., when the annual prizes and addresses will be delivered. The drawings of the Art Schools will be on exhibition from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on Friday and Saturday. No tickets required. The Reading Room will be closed on Thursday next, but will be open on Friday during the day, and thereafter as usual. The Annual Debate of the Literary Class of the Cooper Union will be held in the great Hall on Saturday, June 7, at 8 P. M. Admission free. Tickets for the Receptions and Commencement can be had on application at the office of the Cooper Union.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE SHELTERING ARMS. 10TH-AV., corner of 129th-st.—The annual reception will be held on THURSDAY, 29th inst., from 12 to 5 o'clock. The report will be read at 2 o'clock, after which will follow addresses from the Bishop and clergy. At 3½ o'clock Gen. SHARPE will deliver to the children a United States flag, to be received on their behalf by one of the trustees. Refreshments will be provided by the Ladies' Association, the profits to be devoted to the support of the children in the Ladies' Cottage.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL
AT
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
WILL BE OPENED ON THE 19TH OF JUNE.
Applications for rooms can be made to D. M. HILDRETH, No. 52 Broadway, or by addressing
PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
Proprietors, Long Branch.
GEORGE G. PRESBURY.
D. M. HILDRETH.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will be opened for the reception of guests from June 1 to Oct. 1, 1873. All communications for apartments should be addressed Charles E. Leland, Sturtevant House, New-York, or Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., previous to the opening. Board, $4 50 per day.
CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

GREGORY HOUSE AND CARPENTER HOUSE,
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.,
Will open for guests, June 16. Board, $4 per day. Four trains daily from Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., Harlem Railroad. Mr. J. Bernstein's Orchestral Band has been engaged for the season. For terms, &c., apply at the hotel, or address
J. S. RAMSAY, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the house, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 3 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,
LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Will open for the reception of guests June 2, 1873. Board at reduced rates for the season. A book, illustrating Lebanon Springs and surroundings, will be sent on application to
DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

CANADARAGO HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.
This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class, French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address
F. STANTON, Proprietor.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
GRAND UNION HOTEL
will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.
GILLIS HOUSE.
JAMES E. GILLIS, Proprietor.
This first-class Summer-house opens June 1.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Vestry-st., at 3½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address
J. E. LASHER,
Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD.—MOUNTAIN VIEW House, on the banks of the Hudson, Germantown, N. Y., near the depot; board can be engaged on reasonable terms; scenery unsurpassed and healthy location. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite resort will be opened for the season May 26, with many new improvements. Parties desiring to make engagements please apply at the hotel, or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.,
Will open June 10. Address by mail or telegraph,
F. H. ORVIS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

NEWPORT, R. I.
The Derby Cottage facing Touro Park and Bellevue-av., elegant rooms with first-class board. Apply at No. 273 5th-av., New-York.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open for guests. Also one cottage to let, with board at hotel, or private table if desired. For terms or other information apply at hotel, or address O. DECAMP, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNtain, New-Jersey, opens June 1 for reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Curtain rises at 8, precisely. Carriages 10:45.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE THEATRE CROWDED TO OVER-FLOWING.

EVERY EVENING, until further notice, will be acted Mr. Augustin Daly's most successful drama, in four acts, entitled:

MADELEIN MOREL.

Played last week to the most enthusiastic and crowded audiences of the whole season!!!

Characters by Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. Pierce, F. Chapman, J. Burnett.—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Nellie Mortimer, Miss Nina Varian, Roberta Norwood, and Miss Griffiths.

SECOND MATINEE OF
MADELEIN MOREL,
SATURDAY, AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
⁂ Seats may be secured three weeks in advance, also by mail or telegraph.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Curtain rises at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST FIVE PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. CHARLES FECHTER
AS
MONTE CRISTO.

SATURDAY next, May 31, last Matinée and last night of MONTE CRISTO.

MR. DALY has pleasure in announcing that he has secured Mr. FECHTER for a FEW EVENINGS LONGER, in order to satisfy the urgent desire which has been expressed by the legion of admirers of that distinguished artist to see him in other characters. Therefore, on MONDAY, June 2, MR. FECHTER will give his great double impersonation of the two FRANCHI in his own famous play of

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS!!!

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST TWO WEEKS
OF THE
PRESENT BRILLIANT SEASON.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
Mr. SOTHERN.
THIS WEDNESDAY,
Mr. SOTHERN will appear in his great original character of
LORD DUNDREARY,
written and created by himself, in the Comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
the 29th, 30th, and 31st, (Matinée and night,)
being positively
THE THREE LAST NIGHTS
Mr. SOTHERN
will perform
DUNDREARY'S
Celebrated
BROTHER SAM,
and will likewise appear as
DUNDREARY MARRIED.
Thus representing both the
BROTHERS EACH EVENING.

Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that the last six nights of the present season will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with Mr. SOTHERN in his original characters.

WIENIAWSKI'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY HALL,
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 30, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI has the honor to announce his farewell concert in this City prior to his departure for California and South America.
The following artists will appear:
Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mme. DE RYTHER,
Mlle. DRASDIL.
A most attractive programme will be presented, including the celebrated Septette, by Beethoven, played by Messrs. Wieniawski, Matzka, Bergner, Dietfenshneider, Bochm, Gewalt, and Sohst.
Mons. L. REMBIELINSKI, accompanist.
Reserved seats, $2; sale of which commences WEDNESDAY, at Steinway's, 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA
MAX MARETZEK............................Director
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 28.
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF
THE THREE PRIMA DONNAS,
PAULINE LUCCA,
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
SEÑORA SANZ,
together with Signors VIZZANI, VERATI, MORIAMI, JAMET, RONCONI, and others.
MIGNON.
Mignon............................PAULINE LUCCA
Filina............................CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
The sale of tickets commences this morning at the Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, MAY 26, EVERY EVENING AT 8,
and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
OF GEO. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.
LAST TWELVE NIGHTS!
LAST TWELVE NIGHTS!
of the
"AMERICAN GRIMALDI" and his famous Pantomime.
Last twelve nights of the Specialty Artists.
The last chance to see HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE on June 7.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
EVENING AT 8. | AFTERNOON AT 2.
CONTINUED SUCCESS of the new Sensational Drama of CAPTAIN JACK of the MODOCS. | LAST TIMES of the charming actress Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER, in Maeder's new drama of KATY-DID.
SATURDAY, both AFTERNOON and EVENING,
JOINT BENEFIT of Messrs.
A. H. SHELDON and JAMES BARNES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO'S GARDEN.
AZRAEL; OR, THE MAGIC CHARM.
Maffitt and Bartholemew.......Clown and Pantaloon
LULU. THE SENSATION GYMNAST. LULU.
Mme. Lannier, Mlle. Lupo.....Grand Corps de Ballet
SUPERB TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.
Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,
Madison-av., corner of 45th-st.,
Musical and Literary Entertainment,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 29, at 8 o'clock.
Readings by Mrs. CARTER, Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, and "ELI PERKINS:"
Vocal Music by Mrs. HESS, Miss BRUNDAGE, Messrs. BENNETT, J. R. THOMAS, and GUNN; Instrumental music by the celebrated RUSSIAN HORN BLOWERS, (by kind permission of Mr. Augustin Daly;) Messrs. ANTONIO L. MORA and HARRISON, Organists.
Admission, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, Schuberth's, Ditson's, Pond's, Hall's, and Blume's music stores, the principal hotel news-stands, and at the church.
Proceeds towards liquidating "Organ Debt."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
Unequaled
SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
Admission, 50 cents. Packages containing twelve tickets, $4, are now to be obtained at the principal music-stores; also, at No. 285 Broadway and Central Park Garden. Private boxes, $2 extra.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
ANNIVERSARY AND GRADUATING EXERCISES, STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 29. Ex-Mayor Opdyke will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Judge Davis and Rev. Dr. Deems. Tickets can be had without charge by personal application at the College rooms, No. 805 Broadway. S. S. PACKARD, President.
CHARLES CLAGHORN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
TEMPORARY BUILDING, NO. 128 WEST 14TH-ST.
The DI CESNOLA COLLECTIONS from Cyprus, and the LOAN EXHIBITIONS, so far as ready, are now open to the public from 12 o'clock until 6 o'clock P. M.
Admission 50 cents.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
MISS MONTAGUE.
DRAMATIC AND POETIC READINGS,
ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 31, at 3 P. M.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.
To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.
To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.
The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Portchester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Exciting Chase by the Detectives—Capture of a Noted Burglar—Recovery of $30,000 in Bonds.

One of the most important arrests made in this City for months, was accomplished yesterday by Detectives Tully and Dilks, of the Central Office, who succeeded in capturing "Jim" Brady, a most desperate and clever burglar and adroit thief, and obtaining possession of $30,000 in United States registered bonds, evidently the proceeds of several burglaries. The details of the capture of the burglar, and the seizure of the bonds, are substantially as follows: On Saturday morning information came to Inspector Dilks, at Police Head-quarters, through a channel, which from prudential reasons he does not desire to make public, to the effect that negotiations were then pending between "Dr." J. C. Harrison, of No. 43 Carmine-street, and some persons at that time unknown, for the purchase of a large amount of United States bonds, which were offered so cheap as to leave no doubt that they were either counterfeit or had been stolen. The facts were at once reported to Superintendent Matsell, and a consultation was had, in which the Superintendent, Inspector, and Capt. Irving, of the detective force, took part. The result of this consultation was that Detectives Tully and Dilks, of the Central Office, were detailed to take charge of the case, with orders to use every exertion to bring the affair to a successful issue. All day Saturday the office of "Dr." Harrison was closely watched by the detectives, who had ensconced themselves in a cigar-store immediately opposite. The office is situated on the second floor of the building, and, as there is but one entrance to the house, the officers could watch the movements of any person who entered or left the place. Nothing was discovered on Saturday, nor yet on Sunday, during which days a constant watch was kept upon all who went in or came out of the office. On Monday the officers were almost inclined to give the matter up in despair, fearing that the negotiators had received some warning of their movements, and had determined to allow the matter to drop, or had transferred the scene of operations to some other spot. But while still watching the place on Monday, they noticed hovering about the neighborhood one "Jim" Grady, who is said by the police authorities to be an associate of thieves, and who acts as a "go-between" between the light-fingered gentry and their victims in procuring for a consideration the return of the valuables stolen from them. Feeling convinced from the presence of this man that there was good ground for their suspicions, the watch on "Dr." Harrison's office was kept up with redoubled vigilance, and yesterday afternoon at about 1 o'clock, while in the cigar-store where they had located themselves, the detectives saw "Jim" Brady, the notorious burglar, enter the house and pass up-stairs to the "doctor's" office. In a moment the window-shutters were drawn in by the doctor. At this juncture Patrolman Murphy, of the Twentieth Precinct, in plain clothes, was riding by on a Sixth-avenue car, and Tully, knowing the desperate character of Brady, called upon Murphy for assistance, which was unhesitatingly given. The three officers then went up to "Dr." Harrison's office, and found the door locked. They rapped, and while waiting to gain admission they heard hurried steps in the office and the rustling of paper. In a moment the doctor opened the door and the officers entered. The doctor and Brady were informed that they were prisoners. Brady protested loudly against his arrest, saying that he had done nothing. Tully told him that he must accompany them to Head-quarters. Suddenly, Brady, who had been edging his way to the one window which remained open, sprang boldly out of the window. Tully, who was close beside him, seized him by the legs as he was going through the window, but was unable to hold the fugitive, and the officer, releasing his grasp, Brady landed on the sidewalk. Detectives Tully and Dilks, without any hesitation, jumped out of the window after the thief, and started in pursuit. The fugitive ran along Carmine-street to Bleecker-street, and as he was disappearing around the corner both the detectives fired several shots at him, but without effect. Brady fled along Bleecker-street to Leroy-street, and turned down Leroy-street toward the river. Several more shots were sent after him, but as the detectives were compelled to fire into the air to avoid shooting some innocent person, the fugitive was unhurt. One of the bullets, however, struck John Benson, of No. 48 Sixth avenue, a friend of Detective Dilks, who had joined in the pursuit, in the calf of the leg, but the force of the bullet being spent, a very slight wound was only inflicted. Arriving opposite the residence of Mr. Joseph H. Smith, No. 30 Leroy-street, Brady plunged headlong through the open window into the front basement of the house. The detectives were right behind, and were so close upon him that the fugitive, who had made direct for the rear basement window, finding it closed was compelled to turn at bay. He was at once seized by the detectives, and a desperate struggle ensued, which resulted in the burglar being overpowered. He was handcuffed, and on being searched two loaded revolvers were found on his person. Fortunately for the detectives, one of the revolvers, which the prisoner carried in the outside pocket of his sack-coat, had become entangled in the lining of the pocket in such a manner as to become practically useless to him. The other pistol he carried in the hind pocket of his pantaloons, but he was seized and secured before he could have an opportunity of drawing the weapon. After the prisoner was secured, Mr. Smith, the resident of the house who had given the detectives material aid, went into the front basement, and beside the sofa near the window through which the fugitive had entered, discovered a small bundle, which, to his surprise, was found to contain two $10,000, eight $1,000, and two $500 United States registered bonds. These were handed to the detectives, and they then started with their hand-cuffed prisoner for Police Head-quarters. As the officers were passing through the crowd with their prisoner, a man named Grady, supposed to be a confederate, managed to get close behind Brady, who attempted to pass his revolver to him, and Tully overheard Brady whisper to Grady, "In the basement." Grady was thereupon placed under arrest, and taken to head-quarters with the other prisoner. "Dr." Harrison was also arrested, and the trio were brought before Inspector Dilks. Brady was subsequently taken before Superintendent Matsell, who expressed his pleasure at the capture of so important a character. Brady said that he was not guilty of a great many crimes that were laid to his charge, and that he was not near so important a man as the Superintendent imagined. He begged very hard that the irons should be taken from his wrists, but Superintendent Matsell gave the prisoner in charge of Capt. Irving, and he was locked up in a cell at Police Head-quarters, and an officer has been specially detailed to watch over him. Grady and Harrison are also detained to await further examination.

Brady, who gave the name of William H. Osborn, is about thirty-three years of age, stands about five feet nine inches in height, and is a man of splendid build and physique. He has been arrested a great many times for burglary, and has served the State at the Sing Sing and Auburn prisons. He was arrested about three years ago for a burglary at the loan office of James B. Lewis, in Bleecker-street, near Mercer-street; but the complainant refused to prosecute, and the accused was not brought to trial. It is nearly two years ago since he was convicted of a burglary at the store of J. Gall, optician, at No. 21 Union-square, on which occasion some $6,000 worth of opera-glasses, &c., were carried off. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for this burglary, and about five months ago, in company with Dan Noble and a number of others, managed to escape from Auburn Prison, and remained at large until captured yesterday. He is one of the most dangerous and desperate thieves in the country, and the community is to be congratulated upon his capture and the prospect of his speedy return to Auburn. The warden of that institution has offered a reward of $200 for his capture.

Dr. J. C. Harrison is a well-known advertising "doctor," who formerly had an office in Bleecker-street. His real name is said to be George M. Seneca, and he was formerly in the Confederate Army. He is about forty years of age, and is a man of education and good intellectual attainments. He was formerly in partnership with "Dr." Jacoby, alias Franklin, and was in some way mixed up with the Arlington malpractice case, which created such an excitement in Brooklyn some months ago.

After the prisoners had been locked up Mr. Smith returned to his home, and, on looking round the front basement, found another bundle, containing ten $100 bonds, which, together with those previously found, make $30,000 in all now in the possession of the police. The following is a description of these bonds:

No. 22,925, $1,000, Daniel Gale, March 3, 1865.
No. 22,926, $1,000, Daniel Gale, March 3, 1865.
No. 19,425, $1,000, Benj. Newkirk, of Port Jervis, N. Y., March 3, 1865.
No. 20,023, $1,000, Wm. C. Drake, March 3, 1865.
No. 1,061, $1,000, Garrett Fay, March 3, 1865.
No. 22,927, $1,000, Daniel Gale, March 3, 1865.
No. 1,064, $1,000, Garrett Fay, March 3, 1865.
No. 2,122, $1,000, O. Young, Port Jervis, N. Y., May 1, 1868.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.

No. 7,218, $500, C. Harrison Hobart, March 3, 1865.
No. 5,908, Benj. Newkirk, Port Jervis, N. Y., March 3, 1865.
No. 10,770, $10,000, Amasa Stone, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1867, act Feb. 25, 1862.
No. 10,771; $10,000, Amasa Stone, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1867, act Feb. 25, 1862.
Five $100 bonds, Nos. 5,162, 5,163, 5,164, 5,165, and 5,166, registered in the name of Elmore Platt, dated May 11, 1868.
Two $100 bonds, Nos. 6,686 and 6,688, registered in the name of A. W. Flack, dated July 22, 1868.
Two $100 bonds, Nos. 6,964 and 6,965, registered in the name of Harriet P. Baldwin, dated Aug. 3, 1868.
One $100 bond, No. 10,900, dated Jan. 19, 1870, C. Harrison Hobart.

It has not been ascertained to whom these bonds now in the hands of the police belong, but it is expected that the publication of their numbers, &c., will bring the owners to Police Head-quarters. The bonds registered in the name of A. W. Flack, belong to Prof. Alonzo W. Flack, the principal of a college located at Poughkeepsie, whose residence was entered and robbed by burglars some months since. It is also supposed that some of these bonds are a portion of those stolen from Capt. Colvocoresses, of the United States Navy, who was murdered and robbed in Bridgeport, Conn., about a year ago. The prisoners will be detained at Head-quarters for the present, to await further developments.

PANIC IN STOCKS.

Decline in Union Pacific and Pacific Mail—Rumors Regarding the Board of Directors.

Business at the Stock Exchange for some time past has been, to use the street expression, "as dull as a funeral." Prices have remained nearly the same, and although there had been a severe fall in the entire list, a level was finally reached, which was generally thought to be "hard pan." The "bear" clique, in spite of the success of their efforts, were not satisfied, however, and yesterday morning began another onslaught upon several stocks toward which they seem to entertain a peculiar animosity. The most prominent of these were Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The onslaught upon the first, as nearly as could be ascertained, was favored by the report from Washington which appeared in the morning papers regarding the "Credit Mobilier" suit begun by the United States. Although it would seem that any legal proceeding which might bring money into the treasury of the company would enhance the value of the stock, yet the bear clique took a contrary view of the case, and rattled down the price from 30⅝ to 26. The greatest excitement prevailed among the holders of the stock, and many of them were obliged to "sell out," this proceeding being facilitated in many cases by the brokers who found that their customers' margins were growing low.

Although there was a slight rally at the close of business, the prospect for the future looked so dubious that but few parties were on hand to take the stock, even at the lowest figures. The sudden and decided fall also tended to bring out many ugly rumors, which had the effect of discouraging speculation on the bull side. Pacific Mail, too, although opening strong in the morning at 45⅝, gave way, and dropped off rapidly to 41¼. A directors' meeting was called during the day, but, for some reason, no quorum could be obtained. It was rumored that the meeting was called in order that the President of the company might make a statement of its condition, but that he declined to do so, and will not give it until after the election, which takes place to-day.

It was conjectured that the report is unfavorable or the President would have been willing to present it. As soon as the facts in regard to the failure to obtain a quorum at the meeting became known on the street, a perfect panic ensued in the stocks. It was said that the forthcoming statement will show a deficit in the earnings, and also that the company is indebted to Mr. Stockwell, instead of him to the company; that only 14,000 shares of the stock held by the company were disposed of at the high prices of last Fall, and that Mr. Stockwell claims nearly a million as his due. Then the rumor in regard to contesting the Howe Sewing-machine mortgage was renewed, together with many others of less importance.

Late in the afternoon, it was said that a compromise ticket had been fixed upon, and that the following-named gentlemen would be elected:

A. B. Stockwell, T. W. Park, Rufus Hatch, J. D. Smith, J. M. Burke, C. J. Osborne, Capt. Bradbury, Russell Sage, and G. S. Scott.

Although it was currently reported that this ticket had been agreed upon by the different cliques, there seemed to be no certainty in regard to the matter, and while the discussion waxed warm, the stock fell lower. The "street" very generally was of the opinion that the stock was a purchase at 45, although the most prominent "bears" had given out for some time that the stock would go as low as 30. Of course a large number of speculators were badly injured by the decline, and many of them were obliged to part with their holdings. The probable result of the election to-day was extensively canvassed by the crowds at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last night, but the predictions were generally unfavorable.

FIRE RECORD.

Annual Report of Fire Marshal McSpedon—Losses and Insurances.

Fire Marshal McSpedon yesterday forwarded to the Board of Police his annual report of fires for the year ending April 4, 1873, from which it appears that the total number of fires during the year was 1,661, an increase of 281 or 20.36 per cent. over the previous year. The number of buildings totally destroyed was 38; the number badly damaged, 119; the number slightly damaged, 386, and the number that were not injured by the fires which occurred in them was 1,193. Of the buildings in which fires took place 1,340 were of brick, 283 frame, 131 stone, and 16 were iron. There were also 14 sailing-vessels, 2 wharves, 4 railway cars, 1 lumber-yard, 1 circus tent, and 1 coal-yard injured or destroyed.

The following are the principal purposes for which the several premises where fires occurred were occupied or used:

Dwellings, 704; stables, 48; restaurants, 41; liquor-stores, 38; dry goods, 19; beer-saloons, 21; rags and paper stock, 17; tailor-shops, 19; boarding-houses, 25; fancy goods, 31; grocery-stores, 24; provision-stores, 24; hair-goods stores, 18; printing offices, 15; cigar and tobacco stores, 10; storage, 12; unoccupied, 20.

The principal causes of the fires were as follows:

Carelessness, 528; kerosene and liquid gas, 207; foul chimneys, 170; overheated and insecure stoves and furnaces, 123; gas-light setting fire to goods, curtains, &c., 87; children playing with fire, 60; fire-works, 58; spontaneous combustion, 70; defective flues and heating apparatus, 72; leaks in gas-pipes, 37; coals falling from stoves, 25.

The total loss by fire during the year was $5,195,538, of which $4,146,368 was on stock, and $1,049,170 on buildings. Of this amount $374,060 was uninsured. The amount of insurance was $6,798,300 on buildings, and $12,193,301 on stock, making a total of $18,991,601. The insured loss is 25 38-100 of the amount of insurance, and the amount of insurance is 127 per cent. greater than last year. Twelve hundred and forty-two fires, being 74 77-100 per cent. of the total number, show a loss of less than $100 each, and 100 fires, or 6 2-100 of the total number, show a loss of upward of $5,000 each. The number of fires showing a loss above $50,000, was twenty, while the preceding year there were but five. While the increase in the whole number of fires is 20 36-100 per cent., the increase in the number of fires showing a loss of upward of $50,000 each, is 300 per cent.

The total number of fires during the year classed as incendiary, is 13, being .078 of the total number. There were eleven arrests for arson during the year. Seven of the persons arrested were discharged for want of evidence, and four are now under indictment awaiting trial.

The following were the most disastrous fires during the year:

April 6, 1872—No. 687 Broadway, store of B. L. Solomon & Sons, loss $110,000; insurance $390,000.
April 13, 1872—Nos. 19 to 29 Jay-street, Metropolitan Collar Company, loss $65,000; insurance $82,000.
April 23, 1872—Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, Elm Flax Mills, A. H. Hart & Co., loss $56,000; insurance $150,000.
April 27, 1872—Nos. 327 to 333 Broadway, dry-goods store of Oberholzer & Keefer, loss $253,000; insurance $570,000.
May 6, 1872—Niblo's Garden Theatre, loss $170,000; insurance $641,000.
May 29, 1872—Forty-second-street and East River, lead-pencil factory of Eberhard Faber, loss $175,000; insurance $195,000.
July 30, 1872—Nos. 844 to 850 First-avenue, slaughter-house of Henry Eisner, loss $65,000; insurance $113,900.
Aug. 26, 1872—No. 8 Washington-street, bonded warehouse of Charles Sust, loss $76,000; insurance $256,200.
Sept. 9, 1872—Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-street, furniture factory of H. Herman, loss $57,000; insurance $38,500.
Nov. 8, 1872—Nos. 349 and 351 West Twenty-sixth-street, picture-frame factory of the Marcher Manufacturing Company, loss $64,309; insurance $14,000.
Nov. 9, 1872—No. 257 West Twenty-seventh-street, packing-box factory of E. Macey, loss $68,850; insurance $25,400.
Nov. 28, 1872—No. 720 Broadway, Lina Edwin's Theatre, loss $78,850; insurance $79,000.
Dec. 8, 1872—Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, *Evening Express* office, loss $51,500; insurance $108,100.
Dec. 10, 1872—Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, Fifth-avenue Hotel, loss $65,000; insurance $967,500.
Dec. 24, 1872—Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Barnum's Museum, Grace Chapel, &c., loss $722,000; insurance $705,000.
Dec. 24, 1872—Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Centre-street, Caxton Printing Building, loss $199,000; insurance $173,300.
Jan. 1, 1873—No. 4 West Twenty-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue Theatre, loss $104,600; insurance $100,000.
Jan. 16, 1873—Nos. 161, 169, and 171 Eighth-avenue, dry-goods store of Owen Jones, loss $129,806; insurance $106,000.
Feb. 14, 1873—Centre, corner of Franklin-street, New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Depot, loss $58,000; insurance $53,750.
March 3, 1873—Nos. 25 and 27 Vesey-street, Pelletreau & Raynor Printing Company, loss $166,000; insurance $248,900.

In conclusion Mr. McSpedon calls attention to the frequency of fires from spontaneous combustion, and from the intense heat generated by the rays of the sun passing through a flask filled with distilled water, and in other instances being concentrated by a bulb or imperfection in the window-panes, &c.

Mr. McSpedon having by the completion of this report concluded his labors as Fire Marshal, yesterday notified the Board of Police of the fact, and turned over to them all the books, papers, and records of the office for transmission to his successor in office, Mr. Geo. H. Sheldon, who has been appointed by the Board of Fire Commissioners.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

Quarantine in a Healthy Condition—No Grounds for Alarm.

Considerable indignation was occasioned, yesterday, by the publication of an absurd sensational article in one of the morning papers, stating that yellow-fever had arrived in the harbor, but hoping that, by strict vigilance on the part of the health officers, the disease would be prevented from obtaining a foothold in the City. The circulation of such a report was calculated to create considerable alarm among persons not thoroughly conversant with quarantine matters; but a perusal of the actual facts in the case will convince even the most incredulous that not the slightest ground for a panic exists.

The simple facts are that on the 23d inst. several vessels arrived from the different ports along the east coast of South America and west coast of Africa, where fever and cholera rage almost incessantly the year round. Among those were the brigs R. W. Messer and Colliga, from Rio de Janeiro, on both of which deaths from yellow fever had occurred during the voyage. Those vessels, however, did not bring any cases of the disease into port, and were quickly disposed of at Quarantine. The Norman, also from Rio de Janeiro, reported that when she left, on Jan. 21, yellow fever was raging. She lost three men at sea, but brought no cases into port, her crew being perfectly free from the disease.

The patient whose removal to hospital has been made the occasion of so much unnecessary excitement, was one of the crew of the bark Poseidon, from Rio de Janeiro. The sailor, whose name is Christian Luker, a native of Denmark, was discovered by the health officers to be suffering from yellow fever, and quietly removed to the hospital at West Bank. The patient was treated in the usual manner, and quickly showed signs of improvement. His condition continued to improve, and yesterday he was pronounced convalescent. No deaths had occurred on the voyage, nor were any of the other members of the crew affected when the vessel arrived in port. The cargo of the Poseidon was not ordered to be lightered, and after the ordinary cleansing process had been gone through, she was allowed to proceed.

The finding of this one isolated case of yellow fever is an event which may occur at any moment in vessels coming from infected ports. All during the Winter and early Spring months vessels have come into Quarantine reporting yellow fever raging at their respective ports of departure, and it is just as likely that a case of disease should be discovered on board one of those in the middle of Winter as in Summer. In proof of this it may be mentioned that the first case of the terrible cholera epidemic of 1849 was discovered in the month of January, and having, through the want of proper precautions, once obtained a foothold, lurked in the atmosphere and broke out with fearful violence during the warm Summer which followed.

Drs. Vanderpoel and Mosher, and their assistants in charge of the Quarantine hospitals, state that there is not the slightest ground for uneasiness in reference to this solitary case of yellow fever. The fact is that cases of disease are kept so completely isolated, and communication with the City under the present admirable regulations is so effectually prevented, that the presence of yellow fever—so long as it is confined to quarantine—is productive of no more danger to the citizens of New-York than if it never existed there. The real danger is, not in having a case, or a dozen cases of yellow fever at Lower Quarantine, but in allowing one single case to come up to the city. This state of things necessitates the strict enforcement of quarantine regulations all the year round and keeps the health officers continually on the alert, as even an hour's relaxation of the stringent health laws of the port might favor the introduction of some deadly disease. The authorities at Quarantine are at all times fully prepared for any emergency that may occur. Should a vessel containing a large number of cases of cholera or other contagious disease arrive in the harbor to-morrow, the patients could be removed and cared for within six hours. The health officers are always on the lookout for yellow fever cases on board vessels arriving from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Para, and Montevideo, whether in Summer or Winter.

The hospital ships, Delaware and Illinois, which had been lying up in their Winter quarters at the Atlantic Basin, were last month newly painted, cleansed, and put in condition for the Summer season. They were then taken to their Summer quarters at Lower Quarantine, which was opened as a boarding-station on the 15th May, the following notice having been previously issued:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, QUARANTINE, May 1, 1873.

Masters of vessels and pilots will please observe that on and after May 15 all vessels arriving from the following ports will be boarded and examined from the hospital-ship in the Lower Bay, viz.: All ports in the West Indies, Bermuda, Mexico, the Spanish Main, the east coast of South America, and the west coast of Africa. Also, all vessels from ports where cholera or yellow fever prevailed at the time of departure, or upon which cases of cholera or yellow fever have occurred during the passage.

Pilots are directed not to leave vessels until boarded by the Health Officer, and to avoid anchoring outward-bound vessels at the Quarantine anchorage in the upper Bay. They will also notify masters of vessels that all communication with vessels under or subject to quarantine is strictly interdicted, and that no person is permitted to board or have any intercourse, communication, or dealing with their crews or passengers, for any purpose whatever, without a written permit from this department; and no boat or craft will be permitted to invade the Quarantine anchorage, either in the upper or lower Bay, or to go alongside or hold any communication with vessels subject to or under quarantine.

S. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL,
Health Officer port of New-York.

Since the removal of Luker to hospital on Friday, no new cases of sickness have been discovered, and, with this single exception, Quarantine was never in a more healthy condition than it is at present.

The Painters Demanding the Passage of the Life and Limb Bill.

A meeting of painters, under the auspices of Painters's Lodge No. 4, was held last evening at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, for the special purpose of urging upon the Legislature the necessity of passing one of the bills which have been prepared by the working men of the City. The particular bill which it was the object of the meeting to urge is known as "the Life and Limb," and is to require builders to construct secure scaffolding, so that the lives of the working men may not be endangered. The painters take a special interest in this bill, because much of their work is done at great heights, on the fronts of buildings, &c., and unless they can depend upon the scaffolding being secure their position is one of extreme danger.

James Connolly, of the Working Men's Union, made a brief speech, urging the working men to demand their rights of the Legislature, the members of which had pledged themselves to grant them what they ask, which is only the passage of the Life and Limb bill, and one or two other bills of a similar character.

Mr. McMackin, the next speaker, inveighed against the inhuman employers who daily risk the lives of their workmen, and denounced the corruption of the Legislature. We were controlled, he said, by railroads and steam-ship corporations all over the country, and if such a state of affairs existed in Europe the people would tear down their buildings and pull the monopolists asunder.

Theo. H. Banks thought that the working men themselves were the only ones to blame for the evils under which they groan, for they are the bone and muscle of the country, and have the power to help themselves, but do not use their strength.

A series of resolutions were next adopted to the effect that human life is estimated too lightly in our present commercial system, through the absorbing greed to attain wealth, thus perpetuating a false state of morals and an unjust state of society; and that the life of the humblest individual is as precious as that of the most exalted, and any country violating this principle is acknowledged by all right-thinking men to be a land groaning under the heel of despotism. The Legislature was urged to pass a bill compelling employers to construct proper scaffolds. The meeting then adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There is nothing new in the strike of the carpenters.

The annual excursion of the Park School will take place June 3 to Excelsior Park, on the Hudson.

A new French settlement in the vicinity of this City is projected, to be known as the new City of Strasbourg.

Michael Russell's rag and paper stock warehouse, at No. 30 City Hall-place, was damaged $800 by fire yesterday morning.

The German Republican organization for the Second Assembly District, at a meeting last night, adjourned over until September.

The body of an unknown woman, about fifty years of age, was found drowned at the foot of North Moore-street yesterday evening.

Dr. Edward M. Brown, convicted of attempting to murder Sanford M. Murray, a gas collector, at No. 251 William-street, was taken to State Prison from the Tombs yesterday.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association will have their rooms at Twenty-second Regiment Armory open to-morrow and Friday, to receive donations of flowers to decorate the soldiers' graves.

Judge Benedict yesterday ordered that the case of F. L. Taintor, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, be set down in the calendar for June Term. No further postponement will be granted.

John S. Kernan was put on trial, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal side, on an indictment charging him with embezzling money from letters in the Post-office. The case is still at hearing.

The physicians at the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum yesterday certified that Dutch Heinrichs is perfectly sane. A bench-warrant for his arrest and committal to the Tombs was immediately issued by Judge Sutherland.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held its regular weekly meeting yesterday at the Cooper Union. Various matters were discussed relative to farming. For full report of proceedings see THE WEEKLY TIMES of this date.

An entertainment will be given to-morrow evening in the Church of the Disciples, under the auspices of the Board of Ushers. Selections from Auber, Verdi, Meyerbeer, and others will be given, and a variety of recitations from popular authors.

Eight of the crew of the Russian bark Gefion, and three of the sailors of the Italian bark Gaeta, arrested last week for desertion, were yesterday remanded by United States Commissioner Shields to await the action of their respective consuls.

Henry Greer, a photographer, doing business on the upper floors of No. 256 Bowery, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective Simington, of the Central Office, charged with having thrown vitriol on the person and clothing of A. F. Wells, of No. 243 East Fifty-fifth-street.

In the case of Joseph B. Purdy, indicted, in the United States Circuit Court, for shipping fire-works without accurately describing the contents on the cover of the box, the jury yesterday disagreed, there being four for acquittal and eight for conviction. The case will be again tried.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Peter Gribbens, indicted for burglary in the first degree, for breaking into the house of Mr. Nooding, at No. 228 East Eighty-first-street, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. Judge Davis sentenced him to State Prison for five years.

The annual reception of the Sheltering Arms, Tenth-avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, will be held to-morrow, from 12 to 5 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by the Bishop and clergy. At 3:30 P. M. Gen. Sharpe will present to the children a United States flag.

The annual receptions and commencement of the Cooper Union will take place to-morrow, Friday, and Saturday evenings. The drawings will be on free exhibition Friday and Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. The free reading-room will be closed to-morrow, but will be open on Friday until 4 P. M., and thereafter as usual.

Some time since United States Marshal Fish made a descent on the premises No. 513 West Fifty-second-street, known as Malone's Distillery, and seized for illicit distillation the following articles: One copper still of 180 gallons capacity, apple-press, pump and hose, 5 barrels of apple brandy, 9 whisky barrels, hogshead of apple brandy, 1,000 gallons mash, and 2 horses. In the United States District Court yesterday Judge Blatchford condemned the property by default, no owner appearing to claim it.

BROOKLYN.

The police will appear in their Summer suits on June 15.

The naval cadetship, for which twenty-five candidates were examined on Saturday and Monday, has been awarded to Arthur B. Tracy, of No. 64 Greene-avenue, a student of the New-York College.

Yesterday the body of another unknown man was taken from the water at the foot of Pacific-street. During the past week nearly a dozen such cases have engaged the attention of the Coroners.

John Cassin, aged twenty-eight years, was drowned while bathing in Suydam's Pond, corner of Utica-avenue and Dean-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The pond was dragged, but his body was not recovered.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Roderick, the victim of the Ninth-street shooting affray, took place yesterday afternoon. By permission of Justice Delmar, her son, George Roderick, attended in charge of an officer, and afterward returned to his cell in Raymond-street Jail.

Yesterday afternoon a ruffian named Thomas Hart snatched a pocket-book, containing a considerable sum of money, from Mrs. Ford, on Marcy-avenue, near Macon-street, and attempted to escape by running across the adjoining lots. He was captured after a long run, and the pocket-book was recovered.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday school Union, including all the Protestant schools of the City, will be celebrated to-day, should the weather prove favorable. About 40,000 children, in five divisions, will be in line. The signal for gathering of the churches will be the ringing of the City Hall and fire-alarm bells at 11 o'clock.

The funeral of George L. Meade, late paymaster in the United States Navy, who died Nov. 12, 1872, at Mare Island, San Francisco, took place yesterday, at Grace Church, Rev. Dr. Paddock performing the services. The funeral was attended by many of the officers of the army and navy and members of the Masonic fraternity. The remains were taken to Green-Wood for interment.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

John Gaffney was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having stolen about $300 worth of silver-ware and clothing found in his possession. He was remanded by Justice Flanagan for further examination.

John Lucker was arrested by the Morrisania police on suspicion of having stolen about $80 worth of clothing found in his possession. On being taken before Justice Flanagan he admitted his guilt, and was remanded to await the appearance of the owner of the property, from Tremont.

The cigar-store of Mr. Diedrichs, in Fifth-street, Morrisania, was entered on Sunday night, and robbed of a quantity of cigars. Yesterday, George Harris, John Mullens, John Desmond, Robert Kent, Charles Weireter, and Augustus Trippling were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary.

STATEN ISLAND.

Messrs. R. N. Havens, R. G. Faker, H. R. Miller, and A. W. Sexton, have been installed as elders; and Messrs. A. W. Sexton, Jr., W. G. Ladd, and N. W. Head as deacons, of Calvary Church at Port Richmond.

The Richmond County Agricultural and Horticultural Society have decided to purchase twenty-three acres of meadow land opposite the Patten House at New-Dorp, the price being $10,000, and the purpose being to establish first-class exhibition grounds, with a trotting course attached.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbytery of Long Island met at Centre Moriches, yesterday, and installed Rev. Samuel Whaley as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place. Rev. B. W. Reeve preached the sermon. Rev. Mr. Gardener, the Moderator, propounded the question. The charge was delivered to the pastor by Rev. A. L. Clark, of Greenport, and the charge to the people by Rev. E. Whittaker.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Spring trotting meeting at Waverley Park will take place June 25, 26, and 27. There will be thirteen races.

Senator Frelinghuysen will be unable to deliver the Decoration Day oration in Jersey City, owing to previous engagement.

The dead body of a child, packed in a cigar box, was found in Essex-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning. It is supposed to have been murdered.

Edward Brady, a Pennsylvania Railroad employe, engaged in blasting on the Jersey City Heights, was yesterday fined $5 for neglecting to display the cautionary signal required by the ordinance.

Jacob Gear, a crazy man, living in Guttenberg, yesterday entered a grocery in that place and carried away two boxes of matches from which he ate the sulphur, in consequence of which he is not expected to live.

Benjamin F. Butts and Andrew M. Clark, proprietors of a Newark paper, were yesterday convicted, in the Essex Quarter Sessions, of publishing an immoral, obscene, and vulgar paper. Four other indictments are pending against them.

John Griffin, of Philadelphia, was killed at the Cooper Creek Bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Monday afternoon. From the fact that Griffin, who was working beside the track, stepped deliberately in front of the train, it is supposed he committed suicide.

The Mayor and Common Council of Newark have been enjoined from collecting the assessment for the Telford pavement on Springfield-avenue, and also from paying any moneys to the contractors. The ground for the injunction is that the pavement is defective and improperly laid.

The house of Frederick Fleck, in Belmont-avenue, Jersey City, was entered yesterday morning by burglars, who secured a gold watch and chain and several articles of wearing apparel, valued in all at $300. Mrs. Fleck awoke and saw one of the men rifling her husband's vest, but was so frightened that she did not give any alarm until she heard the parties leave the house.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

William Leng, sixty-three years old, residing at No. 352 West Forty-fifth-street, while drunk, attempted suicide, yesterday morning, by cutting his left arm with a pocket-knife.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Hogan, yesterday, Mary Jane Vincent, (colored,) aged fourteen, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a cash-box containing $147 in bills and four bank-books from the apartments of Henry W. Wilson, at No. 75 Vandam-street.

Michael Carroll, twelve years old, of No. 269 West Nineteenth-street, was run over and badly injured, at Twentieth-street and Eighth-avenue, yesterday, by car No. 68 of the Eighth-avenue line.

Eliza Doyle, twelve years old, of No. 56 Ridge-street, fell out of the third story window of her residence, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

George A. Smith, a boy sixteen years old, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for having obtained a bottle of wine and a box of cigars from Whitaker & Weldon, of No. 54 Park-row, on a forged order purporting to have been signed by his employers, Messrs. Barney & Styles, of No. 40 Hudson-street.

A homeless vagrant named John McMahon was committed by Justice Dowling yesterday, on a charge of stealing clothes worth $53 from John McTiernan of No. 11 West-street.

Andrew B. McCutchen, a delivery clerk, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday charged with embezzling $21 from his employer, Robert G. Hutchinson, a stationer of No. 44 Maiden-lane.

The United States Centennial Commission.

The Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission met last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, when an informal discussion relative to the farther progress of the International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876 took place. The following gentlemen were present: Daniel J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; A. T. Groshorn, of Ohio; W. W. Wood, of Virginia; Geo. B. Loring, of Massachusetts; Chas. H. Marshall, of this City; Geo. H. Cobias, of Rhode Island; John G. Stevens, of New-Jersey; Alexander R. Botler, of West Virginia; John Lynch, of Louisiana; Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona; W. H. Parsons, of Texas, and James T. Earle, of Maryland.

The committee will meet again this morning.

A Patrolman Dismissed for Neglect of Duty.

On the night of the 6th of March, it will be remembered that the residence of Mr. Gardiner, a retired merchant, at West Fiftieth-street, was entered by a gang of daring burglars, who gagged and bound Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner and their niece, and then robbed the house of property valued at $3,000. Capt. Killilea, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on considering the case, thought that the officer on post must have been derelict in duty, and began to investigate the matter. His suspicions were confirmed, and little by little evidence obtained, until two weeks ago positive testimony was secured showing that the officer was scandalously neglectful of the property in his charge. Capt. Killilea at once suspended the officer, who proved to be Patrolman William P. St. John, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and made a formal charge against him, which was tried yesterday by Police Commissioners Smith, Russell, Gardner, and Duryee. Capt. Killilea produced most positive testimony that shortly after midnight St. John left his post in West Fiftieth-street, and entered a saloon in Eighth-avenue, where he changed his uniform for citizen's dress, and went to a dance at Fourth-avenue and Eighth-street where he remained until nearly 3 o'clock. During his absence from post Mr. Gardiner's house was robbed. St. John admitted the truth of the charge and was promptly dismissed the department.

The Providence Printing Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 27.—Printing cloths dull and weak; best 64s. 6½c.; some sales reported below that figure.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.—Mrs. C. H. Bosworth, infant, maid, and servant, Mrs. A. A. Newbald, Dr. J. Jetter, Mrs. Jetter, R. Grant, H. W. Hotchkiss, Mrs. A. Oakesly, J. Andrews, H. Dent.

In steam-ship Wilmington, from Havana.—Mrs. Caridad Rojas, Miss Luisa del Rio, Miss Candida del Rio, W. A. Smith, David Lloyd, Nicholas Baykin, F. Labourette, Isaac J. Kerns, Daniel O'Kiefe, Mrs. J. W. Smith and son, John P. Abadeus, wife, and child, Eugene Chenot, Josie Dumas.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—Mrs. C. Long, 6 children, and 2 servants, Miss Sarah Newton, W. H. Stark, wife, and 2 servants, Miss A. Stark, Thomas E. Brown, J. B. Donaldson, wife, and 2 children, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Gus. Burgis, T. Nelson and wife, Mrs. Branham, Miss Judson, W. Fatman.

In steam-ship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.—Miss Mary Buckett, Miss A. Bartoot, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher, Mrs. Sutton, Geo. Sutton, Mrs. M. Moore, Master Geo. Moore, F. Croft, Jessie Smith, Mrs. H. Tucker and child, Miss Murphy, Miss P. Murphy, B. Tower, Mrs. R. Tower, Wm. Oliver, W. H. Oliver, Thos. Oliver, Mr. Robinson, Miss Jane Robinson, Robt. Robinson, Anthony Robinson, John Robinson, F. Buckle, Mrs. Buckle, Manda Buckle, Alice Buckle, Miss Emma Croft, Chas. Buckle.

In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.—Robert M. Moore, Rev. Father Lilley, Mr. Hickey, Wm. Young, J. W. Post and lady, R. H. Wilson, Capt. C. W. Philips, lady, and child, D. Currigan, M. Moses, Mr. Bowman and lady, R. Williams, Mrs. Jane Evans, Mr. Wilson, lady, and child, Miss M. Wilson, Miss C. Wilson, Miss A. Wilson, Miss K. Wilson, Wm. Fowler, Thos. Casey, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Wainman and lady, Miss Emma Clark, Miss Hurst, Geo. Evans, Miss Carrigan, Mrs. Ann Fowler and child, Master Edward Fowler, Master Arthur Fowler, Edwin Pritchett, Mrs. Louisa Pritchett, Master Richard Wilson, Master Robert Wilson, Master Stephen Wilson.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......4:34 | Sun sets.....7:21 | Moon sets..10:02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:20 | Gov. Island.10:09 | Hell Gate.11:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, May 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Trinacria, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Southern, (Br.,) Hatfield, Quebec, Hewlett & Torrance; Columbia, Curtis, Havana, Cuba, W. P. Clyde & Co; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorrillard Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Aristides, (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Hattie G. Hall, Sleeper, Odessa, Russia, J. Ingraham & Co.; Albera, (Br.,) Thomas, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; John G. Hall, (Br.,) Durham, Brunswick, Ga., J. H. Winchester & Co.; Minnie Carroll, (Br.,) Martjen, Warrinpoint, Ireland, D. Bingham; Montezuma, Hammond, Bridgeton, Barbados, Dwight & Clapp.

Brig Ashler, (Br.,) Benton, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Sam Slick, (Br.,) Munford, Penarth Roads, Geo. F. Bulley & Co.; Geraldine, Farrell, Greytown, (Nicaragua,) Strout Brothers; Caledonian, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, N. S.; O. R. Brackett; Garrett P. Wright, Cropper, Rock Sound, B. J. Wenberg; Edward Lee, Tobin, Harbor Island, J. R. Burnett & Co.; Dazzler, (Br.,) Vail, Salonica, G. F. Bully; J. W. Maitland, Colcord, Jacksonville, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Carrie P. Rich, Higgins, Provincetown, E. Crowell & Co.; Herry C. Shepherd, French, Jacksonville, Fla., Overton & Hawkins; Ida Lewis, Huestis, Jacksonville, Fla., Tupper & Beattie; John F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Jennie Pike, Robbins, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool May 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 957 passengers to Williams & Guion. May 22, lat. 44, lon. 46 50, signaled a National steam-ship, bound E.; 25th, at 8 P. M., 353 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a White Star steam-ship, do.; same date, at 8:30 P. M., 348 miles E. of Sandy Hook, met a Cunard steam-ship, do.; 26th, 12:45 A. M., 300 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a bark-rigged steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jamieson, Liverpool May 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 1,085 passengers to John G. Dale. May 21, lat. 43 ol. lon. 47 10, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 24th, lat. 42 10, lon. 61 12, steam-ship Holsatia, hence, for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston May 24, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah May 24, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Holmes, Havana May 22, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Bermuda 4 ds., with produce and passengers to Lunt Bros.

Bark Hannibal, (Ger.,) Nieman, Rotterdam, April 9, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.; May 15, lat. 43, lon. 58, exchanged signals with a bark showing letters K M W I, bound E.

Bark Ragnhild, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Marseilles 65 ds., with mdse. to Jas. Henry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 3.

Bark C. E. Jayne, Hawkins, Bridgeport, in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Brig Milwaukee, Strout, Providence.

Schr. Highland, Meade, Camden, with lime to order.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Urbana, Allen, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. Victor, Ashby, Seconnett, with fish to Benjamin West.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Snow, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, Bayles, Brookhaven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Laila Rookh, Howes, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy Church, Ryder, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. John Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. O. Wells, Ross, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Fairwind, Boman, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sandy Point, Grant, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. Millie Frank, Edwards, Norwich.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. W. Pender, Thrasher, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henrietta, Matthews, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Waterman, Hinckley, Nantucket.

Schr. Mary Susan, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. Bodine, Silvis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Blackmand, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Backett, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Tice, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hartstene, Dunham, Bordeaux 64 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Took the middle passage and had moderate weather; was 7 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Schr. A. L. Pearce, Pearce, Virginia.

Schr. Abigal Jennings, Blake, Virginia.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, Georgetown, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lyndon, Hilyard, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 150 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Althea, Franklin, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Frank Nickerson, Haskell, Gardiner, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Ryan, Newport.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Goud, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Marian, Clark, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Pallas, French, Providence.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Doane, Harwich.

Schr. Storm Child, Rogers, Seconnett, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Evans, Somersett, for Baltimore.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. Vassar, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. H. M. Condon, McCarty, Providence.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Dee, New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hamburg, West, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lady Jane, Haggerty, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elisa Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Fowler, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Finch, Burnett, Alexandria.

Schr. J. E. Trott, Nelson, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Alexandria.

Schr. O. Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Clark, Clark, Virginia.

Schr. Vapor, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. Fredonia, Sears, Apponaug.

Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. Napoleon, ——, Newport.

Schr. Brunette, West, Newport.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. M. E. Thayer, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. M. S. Tibbetts, Robinson, Virginia.

SAILED—Steam-ships Columbia, for Havana; Leo, for Savannah; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S., thick fog.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 27.—Arr. barks Wisteria, from Sourabaya; Joakensjold, from Stockholm; brigs Christinane, from Table-Bay; Elsey, from Surinam; Thomas Owen, from Caibarien.

Also arr. United States steamer Powhatan, Admiral Green, from Key-west; and bark Walton, from Carnarvon.

CHARLESTON, May 27.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; steamer Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; steamer Falcon, from Baltimore; schr. L. T. Knight, from Rockport.

Sld. bark Freeman, Dennis, for Liverpool; schr. J. H. Stickney, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 27.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Labro, from Rio; Emma S., from Girgenti; ship Astronom, and brig Romulus, from Navassa; Cora, from Mayaguez; brig Fortuna, and schr. Laila Rookh, from the West Indies; brig Helding, from Richmond.

Passed out steamer Leipsig, for Bremen. Barks Mindora and Lapwing, for Rio; Annie McNaime, for Richibucto; Brothers, for St. Jago; Yreka, for Londonderry; Brothers and Sisters, for Dublin; Paolo, for Cork; Lagonde, for Falmouth; Johannes Rod, for Bordeaux; Fadnas, for Cork; Max, for Hamburg. Brigs Ubaldiena, for Fort de France; Amelia, for St. Thomas, and schr. Sarah Ann, for Barbados.

Arr. schr. Ann and Susan, from Martinique, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 27.—Arr. yesterday, brig Ida, from New-York.

Sld. yesterday, schr. F. Merwin, for Fall River.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 27.—Arr. steamers San Salvador and Huntsville, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia; schr. Ward J. Parks, from Boston. Cld. barks Coquimbo, for Montevideo; Kate Sancton, for Liverpool. Sld. schr. John S. Ingraham, for Boston; steamer Virgo, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 26.—Arr. brig Peter Roberts, (Br.,) New-York, for Windsor, N. S.; schrs. S. C. Evans, of New-York, Matanzas 14th inst., for Boston; Tangier, Brunswick 8 ds., for Addison; G. M. Hopkins, New-York, for Lynn; R. B. Smith, do., for Gloucester; Asverdo, Wareham, for Portland; James Telden, Providence, for Ellsworth.

Sld. brig Peter Roberts, (Br.,) schrs. S. C. Evans, Irving, Tangier, G. M. Hopkins, James Telden, Angola, Jonithan, Cone, and Waverley.

8 A. M.—Clear and calm.

European Marine News.

BREST, May 27.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Washington from New-York May 17, arr. at this port to-day.

MOVILLE, May 27.—The Anchor line steam-ship Donau, Capt. Taylor, from New-York May 8, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 27.—The steam-ship Moselle, from Aspinwall and West Indian ports, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, May 27.—The Cunard line steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Moreland, and the Inman line steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Tibbitts, both from New-York, May 17, for Liverpool, arrived here this afternoon, the former at one o'clock, and the latter at 1:30.

STORAGE
FOR
VALUABLES
Through the Summer.
All Packages in the City called for and delivered without charge.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway.

INDIA CHINA
AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW CURRENT PRICES.
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway, near 4th-st.,
ARE OPENING A LARGE QUANTITY OF FINE CHINA, IMPORTED BY THEM DIRECT FROM CANTON, WHICH THEY OFFER AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW CURRENT PRICES.

MEN'S, BOYS'
AND
CHILDREN'S
SUMMER SUITS
MEN'S SUITS, $12, $16, $17, $18.
BOYS' SUITS, $6, $8, $10, $12.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

ALL KINDS OF
AMERICAN
AND
FOREIGN
COAL.
FOR GAS, STEAM, MANUFACTURING, AND HOUSE PURPOSES, for sale by the cargo, at the lowest market prices.
GEORGE W. PECK,
NO. 36 PINE-ST.

STORAGE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
STORAGE AND INSURANCE
OF
VALUABLES.
PACKAGES AND ARTICLES WILL BE SENT FOR AND DELIVERED IN THE CITY AND VICINITY FREE OF CHARGE.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO
No. 550 Broadway, New-York.
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE
ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE,
SPOONS AND FORKS,
OF NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
TRIPLE PLATED UPON THE PARTS MOST EXPOSED TO WEAR.
All goods bearing the trade mark,
1847—ROGERS BROS.—XII.
Are plated as above.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR NEW STYLES OF
PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS.
THE PORCELAIN IS ENAMELED ON HARD METAL, AND CANNOT BE BROKEN OR CRACKED BY ROUGH USAGE.
"There are many apparent advantages in these linings besides those already mentioned, such as CLEANLINESS AND FREEDOM FROM ODOR, BUT THE ABSENCE OF ANY INJURIOUS MATERIAL in the construction of this inner chamber SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN SELECTING A SAFE ICE PITCHER FOR DAILY USE.
S. DANA HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer of Massachusetts."
Trade Mark FOR Electro-Plate White Metal. | Trade Mark FOR Electro-Plate Nickel Silver.
Factories, WEST MERIDEN, Conn.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.
The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.
Designs and Estimates furnished.
Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.
657 and 659 Broadway.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.,
(UP-STAIRS.)
Offer at retail an unusually rich and attractive stock of Roman Gold, Stone Cameo, Turquoise, and whole Pearl Jewelry, embracing all the newest and choicest productions of the present season.

Smalpage & Son,
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

Liverpool &
London & Globe
Insurance Co.,
45 William St.
& 239 Broadway.

Before You Start
on a journey, buy an Accident Insurance Ticket of the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS'
Assurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
Tickets for sale at Railway Stations.
☞ 20 Cents a Day will buy $3,000 Insurance.

DIAMONDS FOR SALE.

	Currency.
One fine round brilliant, 5 carats	$1,100
One pair solitaires, Brazilian, 6 carats	1,800
One pair solitaires, Brazilian, 7½ carats	2,000
One pair solitaires, South African, 11 carats	2,250
One pair solitaires, South African, 16 carats	2,300
One brilliant, South African, 5½ carats	850

The above are at much less than usual prices, and are well worthy of examination.
HOWARD & CO.,
Diamond Merchants, No. 222 5th-av., New-York.

BEEBE RANGE
No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, $65.
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

The Kansas Tributaries of the Atlantic and Pacific—A Ride on the Cow-Catcher—Wayside Sketches.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, May 14, 1873.

We have got here after a fatiguing ride of over 400 miles. We arrived here last night at 9 o'clock, and were jolted up to the Broadway House in a discontented and irritable frame of mind, which, having been wisely foreseen by our excellent manager, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, was soothed by general cocktails, the bar being placed at our disposal in a royal sort of hospitality. During the trip from Springfield to this place we have seen very much, and one thing specially has been forced upon our attention. It is an error to suppose that the great roads of Missouri are isolated. While Chicago has been bragging of her railroad communication, and the East repeated her boasts, and looked to her as the great centre of railroad traffic, bringing the commerce of our Atlantic sea-board far into the interior—north, west, and south—St. Louis has been silently perfecting her communications, and having the better position, has been able to build interior lines which are seizing all the traffic. Her great roads have now a perfect net-work of branches and connecting lines, and goods coming up on steamers from the Gulf can be placed anywhere in the great West without delay or difficulty. So also all that can be brought from the North and from the far West, along the line of the Missouri River, can be and is shipped as far south as Galveston. By what means was this work done? Eastern capital had elected Chicago for its spoiled darling, and would not nullify its own work. It was done through German capital, almost entirely. St. Louis bankers placed the bonds upon the Frankfort market, without attempting New-York, and the German capitalists of New-York did the same thing. They were so persuaded of the unjust preference given to Chicago that they did not attempt to sell their bonds here. Mr. Joseph Seligman, who accompanies the excursion party, is one of eight brothers, all bankers, who have establishments at London, Paris, Frankfort, New-York, San Francisco, and St. Louis. Through them the greater part of the bonds and stock were negotiated. Messrs. Taussig, Gemp & Co., of St. Louis, have also operated in the same way. I must confess that I would prefer to see the dealings of Missouri and the contiguous States less exclusively German in feeling, for, if the balance of empire should shift here, as I believe it must at no distant date, the ideas of civilization and of government which will be promulgated will not be American. The ties which connect Teutons with Missouri and Kansas are stronger than mere money obligations. The whole world of Germany looks forward to these localities as specifically their own, and the emigration that pours along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway actually averages five families a day. It is no wonder, then, that along the route from Springfield to this place we have seen villages, some only two years old, which are already towns boasting populations of 3,000 and 4,000. The soil is virgin, and of wonderful fecundity, level as a billiard-table, intersected by fine streams of crystalline purity, running from the Ozark Mountains to fall into the Missouri River, and the plains are interrupted by frequent small forests of fine oak timber, without undergrowth, and appearing with such regularity at intervals along the prairie as to impress the mind with the idea of a park. But nature did it all.

The first branch line we encountered was at Peirce City, named after the enterprising manager of the road, a gentleman of the highest ability and energy. His namesake, from a pretty village, has become a thrifty town, boasting a wonderful brick school-house of Tudor architecture. This has been placed upon a hill, so that it might be seen and admired of all men. The branch runs at present only to Carthage, some twenty-seven miles from Peirce City, but in a few weeks it will be completed to Joplin, which has enormous deposits of lead and zinc. It is contemplated to extend it northward as far as Independence, and southward as far as Memphis. The road is called the North-western, Carthage and Memphis. The stock belongs almost entirely to Mr. Seligman, who is the most extraordinary compound of enterprise and caution. As the north part of the line from Independence will be a valuable feeder to the Atlantic and Pacific, and will, moreover, traverse a coal and lead region and a populous agricultural country, his purse-strings will relax to any extent for that. But for the Memphis part of the idea I have serious doubts. It will have to traverse the most desert part of Arkansas, and can only arrive opposite to Memphis, which is on the Tennessee side of the great river Metchasebe, as Father Marquette called it.

To do honor to the visitors, our train switched off on the Carthage line, and the engineer promised to show us some speed. Mr. Robinson, the consulting engineer of the Atlantic and Pacific, turned to me. "Did you ever," said he, "ride on the cow-catcher of a locomotive going sixty miles an hour?" I confessed that this was a luxury I had never enjoyed. "Then come along with us. Here are four more of us all going to try it, and I promise you won't repent it." Guided by Robinson, we all took up our stations. Mr. Grosvenor P. Lowrey, a wealthy banker of New-York, was in the centre; on his left was Mr. Walter Teesdale, a St. Louis capitalist, and on the extreme left, Mr. Baker, of Boston. Robinson was on the right of Lowrey, and I on the right of Robinson. It was a tight squeeze, but we fitted in comfortably, and the engine moved ahead, with five pairs of human legs awkwardly extended in front, to the great gratification of the youth of Peirce City. The engine soon struck a long strip of line across the plain, and began to go the mile-a-minute gait which Robinson had promised us. We, of course, did not get any dust, but the first impressions of that terrible pace were rather alarming. The oscillation was not so great, considering, but was great enough to make me hold very tight on to a brass knob which, fortunately for me, found itself, as the French say, close to my right leg. "Isn't this delightful?" screamed Robinson in my ear. I nodded assent, but I was just then thinking of what would happen if I were to fall off. The country around was a level plain, enameled with purple and yellow flowers, and my imagination began to work, picturing to itself a man, lying with a broken neck upon a mass of the purple flowers, with his face upturned to the blue sky, and the light from the golden clouds sailing above him, reflected upon the calm features. In my picture nothing would show death save the strange position of the head, which would be lying close to the right shoulder, as no sound head could do. The watch in the man's pocket would be stunned by the shock, and would stop precisely at the moment. The people who would find the body would speculate whether accident or suicide had brought the result. Some wiseacre would shake his head and say, "He's one of them banking fellers, and he's killed hisself along of going short on some oil stocks, and he's done it so as to look like accident. If I was on the coroner's jury, I'd bring it in suicide."

By this time the air, that pressed so terribly against every part of the body, and notably upon the eyebrows and eyelids, streaming into my eyes and nostrils, began to give a strange exhilaration, and I felt as excited as if I had taken a dram of spirits. The blood flowed strongly and the pulse was perceptibly quickened. The strangeness of the sensation wearing off, I could look around and notice things. Being a new line, the animals along its track were not accustomed to the awful sight. A woman plowing in a field to our left was endeavoring to quiet the single horse that the light loam rendered sufficient. Her efforts were in vain, and the horse got away, galloping off in terror, with the plow clattering at his heels, the woman shaking her fists and screaming at him. A man in another part of the same field was evidently delighted at the accident, for he waved his old straw hat, and his mouth was distended as if he was roaring out a great laugh. On a wood-pile a few miles beyond was a pretty girl, about thirteen, with bare legs, and having no other apparel save a pink calico dress and a sun-bonnet. She was standing there to see us pass, and the light being behind her, her dress showed transparently, as did part of her huge white sun-bonnet. The whole would have made a pretty sketch, and Winslow Homer or Eastman Johnson would make a good picture of it. All the wild beasts of the prairie scattered to the right and left of us. A brown rabbit jumped away in mortal terror with a truly comic series of jumps, a stoat glided like a streak to the left, a covey of quail rushed with heads extended to our right. Then plump we came across a little farm, where a party of ducks, escorted by a fine young drake, were picking at something good in the middle of our track. Before we could count five we were on them, and they scattered, quacking in mortal terror. The drake rose to fly high up out of danger, but the locomotive was too quick for him, and he went straight into Mr. Lowery's lap. Robinson seized him, and avowed a determination to send him to his farm at Connecticut as a memento of the ride. Going up a gradient our speed relaxed a little, and when we rounded a curve we saw a little station right ahead of us. Before we could count twenty, we were flying over the point and thundering past it. There was a little assemblage on the platform, and ladies among them. They laughed at our row of legs sticking out, and waved their handkerchiefs, the men taking off their hats and cheering. I suppose, from their extended jaws, that they cheered, for, to tell the truth, I could not have heard a shout even from such lungs as Polyphemus had. Soon we saw the spires and towers of Carthage rising upon a low hill, and we rushed into the station, having made the twenty-seven miles in thirty-three minutes. We jumped off, and took our seats inside the cars, having had enough of the sport, though it was pleasant for the time. The locomotive was turned, and we went back again to Peirce City, resuming our expedition on to Venita, the present terminus of the Atlantic and Pacific.

The country between Peirce City and Venita is a vast swell from the Ozark Mountains, with a perceptible descent toward the Missouri River, but still extremely level. As soon as we crossed the Grand River we were in the Indian Territory, and admired heartily the extraordinary beauty of that region. There are no roads through it, only track-ways, and the vast expanse of fertile plains is unbroken, save for the occasional log-cabin of some Indian family. Here and there, indeed, are fences inclosing small patches of ground, but from their size they seemed rather for corraling cattle than for cultivation. The whole region, the fittest in the world for agriculture, seemed absolutely unbroken by spade or plow. Flowers grew everywhere in the wildest profusion, purple, crimson, yellow, and white, and flourished so exceedingly as to find a resting-place even between the rails. At intervals low hills rose like mounds from the green sward and cast comfortable shadows from their rounded masses, for the weather was so warm that the presence of shade gave an agreeable impression to the sense of sight. Far beyond, the illimitable expanse of the prairie opened upon the view and displayed fair plains, green and smiling forests and bold rushing rivers. It was a land to live and die in, a land to fight for, a land better than all others. The very cattle that grazed upon it seemed fatter and happier than other cattle, the brooks that brawled and babbled across the track seemed superior to other brooks, and the trout that leaped after flies seemed to have brighter spots and more gleaming bellies than other trout. The train stopped at one place to water, and the whole flood of excursionists, reporters, school inspectors, millionaires, and lawyers poured out upon the plains, picking flowers like young boys. There were doves cooing all around us, and they were hardly at all troubled by our appearance. Lazy-looking Indians on fine horses, with guns slung at their backs, cantered up and surveyed us from a distance, and then put their animals to full speed to show their paces. How we enjoyed those brief moments. The sky was blue and full of fantastic cloud-forms, broken masses of cumulus that, instead of threatening storm, sailed like islands of the Eldorado land across the pure ether. The air and the beauty of the place intoxicated us. Mr. James Kelly, the school inspector, recited poetry in a feeling, sympathetic fashion that found willing auditors; the reporters threw handsful of purple flowers at each other; Perkins wanted to make a speech, but was restrained by threats of jugging, and everybody wore huge bouquets of flowers in his button-hole. Alas, there were no violets; none of that delicious flower which *Perdita* describes so well:

> "Dim,
> But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
> Or Cytherea's breath."

How perfectly Shakspeare gives there the ideas of down-drooping, of color seen through something, and of exquisite fragrance. The best of the sensuous school, Keats and Shelley, do not surpass him in this, though most undoubtedly they equal him.

When we arrived in Venita we were in the best possible humor, which was heightened by the excellent dinner which awaited us. The beef was excellent, tender, and of fine flavor; the veal the same. Chickens stewed *à l'Américaine*, the worst possible way of cooking them, were yet of such quality that they were good in spite of the cook. The bread was excellent, both brown and white; the coffee was execrable beyond description, being simply bitter mud, with a host of sub-flavors, each worse than the other; but, *en revanche*, there were jugs of the finest milk I have ever drunk. Gen. Fisk had provided battalions of champagne bottles with ice, but most of us had got so romantic over the pastoral scenes we were witnessing that we refused it. Yea, with signs of abhorrence, and drank off our milk with effusion. Herr Seligman whispered to me: "I don't like champagne, and think it a nuisance, but the St. Louis men are so proud of their wine that I feel compelled to drink it here, though I seldom touch champagne at home." This may be true, but as he is an excessively jovial and kindly German, I think the influence of the pastoral was over him too. Mr. Peirce and others connected directly with the Atlantic and Pacific drank their champagne, assisted by the reporters, whose enthusiasm had not carried them to such extreme lengths as to refuse sparkling Imperial, and I think the name of Boudinot was toasted. Boudinot is a quarter-bred Indian, a Cherokee who has fenced 1,000 acres of the Territory, and is petitioning Congress to open the land to the white man. Of this more anon.

Venita is the jumping-off place. The Atlantic and Pacific go no further—that is, at present. They are waiting until the Indian Territory is opened, and then they will proceed to Albuquerque and to California. Their line is crossed at this place by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road, running from Sedalia, on the Missouri Pacific line, to Fort Scott, thence to Venita, thence to Sherman, in Texas, where it connects with the Texas Central. It has also a northern branch running to Kansas, and thence to Junction City, where it connects with the Kansas Pacific, which goes to Denver. These St. Louis men, it will be noticed, are getting the reins in their hands pretty tolerably. We shifted on to their line and went to Parson's, gliding at a rapid rate through a very beautiful country, (in the State of Kansas,) where towns are springing up every month, almost. Such broad acres of Winter wheat, such great, thrifty orchards, all in bloom, such herds of fat cattle, did one's eyes good. Parson's is quite a city, and here we see long lines of cars, loaded with a dark-looking coal, which has come via Fort Scott from regions west of Carbondale. The Carthage line, in its north-western division, will cross the Missouri, Kansas and Texas at this point, on its way to Independence. The next city of importance is Fort Scott, where the crumbling walls of the old fort are still visible. It is built upon the bank of a pretty little stream, which falls into the Osage River, and being the centring point of five railways is rapidly increasing in population and rising in importance. It boasts numerous stone and brick edifices, and has several foundries. At this place the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad makes its first appearance. It starts from Kansas City with the intention of running direct to Galveston, but has stopped at Baxter Springs, close on the Indian Territory. This was on account of inability to gain the privilege of crossing this region, which the Indians agreed to confer on two lines only, the first that should come from the east going west, and the first from the north going south. The Atlantic and Pacific won the race going west, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas going south, so that the other railroads were left out in the cold. Our train now switched on to the Gulf Road, as it is popularly called, and was carried rapidly on to Kansas City, where we arrived late at night after traversing all day a veritable Garden of Eden. It cannot be a matter of surprise that emigration should so largely follow the lines of these railroads and their connections, for such a beautiful country as this cannot be found elsewhere. There are, in hundreds of places, frowning rocks and towering mountains, threatening cañons, and thundering water-falls. But for the perfect beauty of a pastoral land, for the little hills that beckon and the level plains that invite, for crystal streams that bubble welcome, and for flowering meads that bless the sight with constant smiles, South-west Missouri and Kansas are unrivaled.

It was in the programme that we should proceed to Atchison on the Kansas and Atchison Branch of the Missouri Pacific, (consolidated with the Atlantic and Pacific,) but we had no time. Atchison is, however, a most important point, as, besides other lines, it is the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road. Santa Fé is the centre of the caravan trade of the Plains, and *requas* of loaded mules come there all the way from Mazatlan, on the Gulf of California, and Chihuahua, in Mexico. This line will be completed before two years, and, as it is short and direct, will secure nearly all the traffic. A narrow-gauge line is, it is true, being built from Denver to Santa Fé, but that is intended for a local trade, chiefly, indeed, with an eye to beans and beef. It will be seen by this hasty and imperfect sketch, that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad not only has developed a vast mineral wealth, which in a few years will make this State the great manufacturing centre, not only has invited emigration with the most wonderful success, but has established a series of connections which bring the commerce of the South and the furthest West to the very doors of St. Louis. GAR.

"The Water-Street School."

This latest formed of all the schools of the Children's Aid Society was not established any too soon. The material found waiting to be gathered in is as low in point of morals as any we have ever encountered in our explorations amid scenes of vice and poverty. The task assigned to the teacher is a difficult one, requiring a great amount of patience and faith. That much faith, and that of no common kind, is required to give one the slightest hope in the ultimate recovery of these children will be the more willingly believed after our readers have heard a description of the lodging dens where some of the scholars have been in the habit of sleeping.

The cellar No. — Water-street, between Roosevelt and James-slip, was, until recently, occupied by a low woman, who nightly crowded her place with some thirty lodgers. This room, some six or eight steps below the pavement, is long and narrow, say about eight feet in width by twenty-two feet in length. It has a door in front and two windows at the rear, the light thus introduced barely enabling one at noonday to gain but a faint idea of the outlines of the place. The air, at all times impure and sickening, at night must have been absolutely freighted with disease and death. Here, without separation or partition of any kind, some thirty lodgers, male and female, married and single, young and old, have been nightly in the habit of assembling. Of this number, nine were under seventeen years of age. Of these nine children some were boys and some girls. The adults were professional beggars, prostitutes, and thieves. You have but further to imagine the evening and night made hideous by their profane debauchery and you have a complete picture of the depths of moral pollution from which some of the scholars have been taken.

In another den in the same neighborhood, eleven persons were found, each one of them lying in a state of unconscious drunkenness; from this moral pest house, also, children were daily in the habit of visiting the school. I say visiting, because those not familiar with the habits of such children can hardly understand how difficult a matter it is to teach them anything like punctuality or regularity of attendance. Let us now ascend from the cellar to the garret, and look at a picture of parental depravity such as only a neighborhood of this kind can furnish. From this garret two children have been in the habit of attending school. The teacher calls them "Maggie and Eddie." If you were to enter their room beneath the roof, you would see, or would have seen—for these people migrate constantly from one place to another—an old bedstead, an old trunk, in common use as a table, two pails, one with a piece of board over it, both of them used as seats. These, with a broken-down stove, made up the complement of furniture.

The mother, suprised at the appearance of a stranger, made an effort to hide a bottle of brandy beneath her apron, and finally unloaded by depositing it behind the trunk. The little girl had been absent for several days, and now the reason was apparent. She sat in one corner nearly naked, striving to cover her bare limbs, the remainder of her clothing her mother having pawned to obtain the poison which was reducing her to the level of the brutes. In meeting the peculiar needs of such a school, we have been greatly aided by the considerate kindness of some of the members of the Children's Aid Society. The school is still in what may be called a primitive condition, but must succeed.

A Plea for the Whipping-Post.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think THE TIMES too hard upon Delaware. The experience of the States which have abolished whipping does not commend itself to my judgment. Giving it up has not diminished crime nor promoted civilization. The fashion is to say that whipping rascals is demoralizing to those who look on. This may be so, but the whipping need not be public. It would be a greater terror to the offender to receive it in a private room, under the eye of only three or four officials, and save the demoralization. But our penitentiary system is a failure. Its only merit is that it keeps a few of the criminal classes locked up for short periods, but in a majority of cases they are, during these, learning their art the more, to practice when they come out. Reformatory institutions are admirable for those who have been tempted into a first offense, but our penitentiaries are not a terror to the large class of our criminals. Most of them expect either to escape or be pardoned out shortly, and they value very little a short seclusion. Now, for a large class of offenses the certainty that whipping would follow a conviction, and be but the introduction to a term in the penitentiary, would be something of a restraint. And if the whipping were limited to such offenses as indicate a very depraved and shameless mind, I, for one, believe it would be a most salutary institution. Let it be confined to offenses against decency, such as indicate a very mean or a very cruel and reckless state of mind, and it would be a fitting punishment, and at the same time a terror to offenders. I would inflict it upon pickpockets, sneak-thieves, burglars who ordinarily are prepared to commit murder if resisted, ravishers, and procurers, and those who publish obscene literature, pictures, and objects. None of this class of wrongdoers have any particular right to have their desirabilities specially regarded. In each of these cases some thirty or forty lashes, well laid on at the commencement of their term of sentence, would be a very appropriate treatment. My impression is that if they were sure of having this portion of the punishment at all events, we should see few of them appearing in our courts accused of a second offense. One whipping would generally be all that one of this class would want, and he would prefer to practice his vocation in some State where there were no whipping-posts to run the risk of having his back take a second installment of the cowhide.

ONE WHO THINKS DELAWARE RIGHT.

Massachusetts Railroads.

The Boston *Traveller* supplies the following statement of the percentages of expenditures to income on the eight trunk roads running from Boston, during the year ending on the 30th of September last:

Boston and Albany, 74½ per cent.
Boston, Hartford and Erie, 75¾ per cent.
Boston and Lowell, 77 per cent.
Boston and Maine, 76 92-100 per cent.
Boston and Providence, 72 89-100 per cent.
Eastern, 68 47-100 per cent.
Fitchburg, 76 per cent.
Old Colony, 66 70-100 per cent.
Average for eight roads, 73½ per cent

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Pacific Mail....... 45⅜	400 Union Pacific..c. 30⅜
100 do....... 45⅜	900 do....... 30⅜
500 do....... 45⅜	400 do.......b3. 30⅜
200 do.......c. 45⅜	2100 do....... 30
100 do....... 45⅜	1800 do.......s3. 30
100 do....... 45⅜	200 do.......b3 30⅛
300 Western Union.... 85⅜	500 do....... 30⅛
100 do.......b3. 85⅜	100 St. Paul.......b4. 54⅜
300 do....... 85⅜	100 do....... 54⅜
300 do.......b3. 85⅜	100 do....... 54⅜
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 100⅜	200 Rock Island....... 108⅞
200 Erie Railroad....... 62¾	100 do.......c. 108⅜
100 do....... 63⅜	300 do.......b3. 108⅜
100 do.......c. 63⅜	100 do.......c. 108⅜
100 do.......b6. 63⅜	300 do....... 108⅜
100 Lake Shore.......c. 90⅜	200 Toledo & Wab....... 68⅜
100 Ohio & Miss.......b2. 41⅞	300 C., C. & I. C....... 31
400 do....... 41⅞	100 do....... 31⅛
500 do.......s3. 41⅞	100 do.......s3. 31
400 do.......b3. 42	300 do....... 31
300 do....... 42	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.n.119	$80,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, bet. call....... 121⅞
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.121⅞	2,500 do....... 120⅛
10,000 do....... 121⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$7,000 Va. 6s, Cons....... 54	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 90⅜
1,000 Va. 6s, Def....... 11	100 do.......s3. 90⅜
10,000 Mo. 6s....... 93⅜	100 do....... 90⅜
5,000 do....... 93⅜	200 do....... 90⅜
1,000 Ala. 8s, '92....... 86	200 do.......s3. 90⅜
500 N. C. F. A. '66....... 18	25 Clev. & P. R. G....... 87⅜
4,000 N. Y. C. S. bds....... 87⅜	15 N. Jer. Cen. R....... 105⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76....... 101⅜	100 Bost., H. & E..b. c. 2⅜
1,000 do....... 101⅜	1400 Union P. R..b. c. 30⅜
3,000 Erie 3d M....... 100	200 do....... 30⅜
24,000 Mich. S. 2d....... 98	400 do....... 30⅜
5,000 L. Shore C. R....... 100	600 do.......s3. 30
11,000 H. & St.Jo.8s,C....... 86	200 do....... 30
2,000 U. Pac. R. 1st....... 84⅜	200 do....... 29⅞
10,000 do....... 84⅜	500 do....... 29⅞
5,000 do....... 84	300 do....... 29⅞
5,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G....... 73⅜	800 do....... 29⅞
5,000 do....... 73	100 do....... 29⅞
2,000 do....... 72⅜	200 do....... 29⅞
3,000 do....... 72	100 do....... 29⅞
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc....... 66⅜	100 do....... 29⅞
1,000 do....... 66	200 do....... 29⅞
2,000 B. C. R. & M. 1st....... 89⅜	100 do....... 29
1,000 do....... 89⅜	200 do....... 29
3,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d....... 84⅜	600 do....... 29⅛
3,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st....... 105⅜	800 do....... 29
5,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st....... 94	100 do....... 29⅛
1,000 N. Y. & N.H.6s 100	100 do....... 28⅞
2,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st. E. Div....... 88	200 do....... 28⅞
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. b3. 35	200 do....... 28⅞
1,000 Am. D. I. Co. 7s. 97⅜	100 do....... 28⅞
2,000 St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.......b3. 91	300 do....... 28⅞
3,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 89⅜	800 do....... 28⅞
11,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 71⅜	200 do....... 28⅞
5 Bank of N. York....... 135	200 do....... 28⅞
50 German-Am. Bk....... 100	1100 do....... 28
100 West. U. Tel..b. c. 85⅜	500 do....... 28⅛
200 do....... 85⅜	200 do....... 28⅛
600 do....... 85⅜	100 do....... 28⅛
300 do....... 85⅜	800 do....... 28⅛
100 do.......s3. 85⅜	500 do....... 28
1200 do.......c. 85⅜	200 do....... 27⅞
200 do.......s3. 85⅜	400 do.......c. 27⅞
100 do....... 85⅜	700 do....... 28
400 do.......c. 85⅜	100 Rens. & Sar. R....... 104⅜
300 do.......b3. 85⅜	200 Chi. & R. I. R....... 108⅜
600 do....... 85⅜	100 do..bet. call. 108⅜
100 Harlem R.......b. c. 130⅜	300 do.......s3. 108⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 100⅜	200 do....... 108⅜
100 do....... 100⅜	300 do.......b3. 108⅜
100 do....... 100⅜	400 do....... 108⅜
700 do....... 100⅜	20 do....... 108
300 do.......s3. 100⅜	100 do.......s3. 108⅜
100 do....... 100⅜	400 do....... 108⅜
300 Pac. M. S. S. Co....... 45⅜	300 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 68⅜
300 do..bet. call. 45⅜	300 Del., L. & W. b. c. 103⅜
100 do.......b3. 45⅜	100 M. & St. P. R....... 55
500 do....... 45⅜	100 do..bet. call. 55
500 do.......c. 45⅜	100 do....... 55⅜
100 do....... 45⅜	400 do....... 55⅜
300 do....... 45⅜	400 do.......s3. 55⅜
1500 do....... 45⅜	100 do....... 55⅜
100 do....... 45⅜	100 do....... 54⅜
300 do.......s3. 45⅜	300 do....... 54⅜
500 do.......s3. 45	200 do....... 54⅜
200 do....... 45⅜	200 do....... 54⅜
400 do....... 45⅜	85 P., Ft. W. & C. G. b. c. 93⅜
500 do.......b3. 45⅜	100 Mar. & C. 1st Pf. b. c. 22
100 Erie R.......b. c. s3. 63⅜	7 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. 148
100 do....... 63⅜	100 Chi., Bur. & Qu....... 107
200 do....... 63⅜	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 24⅜
100 do.......s3. 63⅜	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 42
	100 do.......s3. 41⅜
	300 do....... 41⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.118⅞	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67, bet. call....... 119
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, bet. call....... 121⅜	6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, bet. call....... 120⅜
5,000 do....... 121⅜	2,000 U. S. 6s, cur....... 116⅜
35,000 do..bet. call. 121⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300 Ohio & Miss....... 41⅜	1700 Union Pacific....... 28⅜
1400 do....... 41⅜	500 do....... 28⅜
200 Lake Shore....... 90⅜	900 do....... 27⅞
200 do.......s3. 90⅜	300 do....... 27⅞
200 do....... 90⅜	1000 do....... 27⅞
1200 Pacific Mail....... 43⅜	1400 do....... 27⅞
100 do.......b3. 43⅜	200 do....... 27⅞
2100 do....... 43⅜	100 do....... 27⅞
200 do....... 43⅜	100 do....... 27⅞
800 do....... 43⅜	500 do....... 26⅞
500 do....... 43⅜	400 do....... 26⅞
100 do....... 45⅜	200 do....... 26⅞
600 do....... 44⅜	200 do....... 26⅞
100 do....... 44⅜	100 do.......c. 26⅞
300 do....... 44⅜	3.0 do....... 26⅞
500 do....... 44⅜	300 Rock Island....... 108⅜
300 do....... 44⅜	200 do....... 108
800 do....... 44⅜	100 St. Paul....... 54⅜
400 do....... 44⅜	100 do....... 54⅜
1100 do....... 44⅜	300 West. Union....b3. 85⅜
300 do....... 44⅜	500 do....... 85
1000 do....... 44⅜	300 do....... 85⅜
700 do....... 43⅜	300 C., C. & I. C....... 30⅜
500 do....... 43⅜	400 do....... 30⅜
1200 do....... 43⅜	1200 do....... 30
100 do.......s3. 43⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Va. 6s, Consol.. 54⅜	100 Quick. Pf.......b. c. 49
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st....... 86	100 American Exp....... 68⅜
10,000 do.......b3. 86	6 do....... 68⅜
5,000 do....... 85⅜	100 Ill. Central....... 114
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G....... 71⅜	200 N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call..s3. 100⅜
10,000 do....... 71⅜	600 do....... 100⅜
8,000 do....... 71	200 do.......b3. 100⅜
7,000 U. P. 10s, Inc....... 61	600 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 90⅜
3,000 do....... 62	100 do....... 90⅜
1,000 do....... 64	100 Erie R.......b. c. 63⅜
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st. 103⅜	100 do.......s3. 63⅜
2,000 T. P. & W., E.D. 93⅜	200 do....... 63⅜
2,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 34⅜	300 Un. Pac.......b. c. 28⅜
3,000 Wes. U. T. Bds. 97	300 do....... 28⅜
18 Bk. of New-York. 135	400 do....... 28⅜
100 Canton Co....b. c. 90	200 do....... 26⅜
500 W. U. T.......b. c. 84⅜	100 do....... 26⅜
1200 do....... 85	1400 do....... 26⅜
500 do....... 84⅜	500 do....... 26⅜
100 do.......s3. 84⅜	300 do....... 26⅜
100 Quick. Mi....b. c. 40	1400 do....... 27
100 do.......s3. 40	2100 do....... 27⅜
200 Pacific Mail....... 43⅜	800 do....... 27⅜
100 do....... 43⅜	1100 do....... 27⅜
400 do....... 43⅜	600 do....... 27⅜
2200 do....... 43⅜	300 do....... 27⅜
500 do..bet. call. 43⅜	200 do....... 27
700 do....... 43⅜	800 do....... 26⅞
400 do....... 43⅜	400 Cleve. & P. Gd....... 87⅜
700 do....... 43	29 C., C., C. & I....... 87⅜
300 do....... 42⅜	49 do....... 87⅜
800 do....... 42⅜	200 N. J. Central....... 105
1200 do....... 42⅜	100 C. & R. I..b. c., s3. 108
1400 do....... 42⅜	700 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 54⅜
700 do....... 43	100 do....... 54⅜
1200 do....... 43⅜	200 do....... 54⅜
400 do....... 43⅜	100 M. & St.P.Pf..b.c. 73⅜
200 do.......c. 43⅜	200 T., W. & W..b.c., s3. 68
1300 do....... 43⅜	300 do.......b3. 68
600 do....... 43	200 do....... 68⅜
400 do....... 42⅜	25 P., F. W. & C. Gd. 93
1400 do....... 42⅜	250 Del., L. & W....... 103⅜
500 do....... 42⅜	100 B., H. & E..b. c. 2⅜
200 do....... 43	101 N.Y., N. H. & H....... 140
800 do....... 43⅜	100 Chi. & Alton....... 111
200 do....... 43⅜	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 41⅜
100 do....... 43⅜	100 do....... 41⅜
500 do....... 43⅜	200 do.......b3. 41⅜
700 do....... 43⅜	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 33
1100 do....... 43⅜	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 30⅜
300 do....... 43⅜	100 do....... 30⅜
100 do....... 42⅜	200 do....... 30⅜
600 do....... 42⅜	
300 do....... 42⅜	
1200 do....... 42⅜	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 4 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.116	500 Union Pacific....... 27
45,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65, n.119⅜	100 do....... 26⅜
500 Western Union....... 84⅜	800 do....... 26⅜
300 do.......s3. 84⅜	300 do....... 26⅜
200 do....... 84⅜	400 do....... 26⅜
700 do....... 84⅜	200 do....... 26⅜
2100 do....... 84⅜	1500 do....... 26⅜
1100 do....... 84⅜	800 do....... 26⅜
700 do....... 84⅜	100 do.......b10. 26⅜
1500 do....... 84⅜	800 do....... 26⅜
500 do.......s3. 84⅜	200 do....... 26⅜
100 do....... 84⅜	100 do....... 26⅜
100 do....... 84⅜	300 do....... 26
900 do....... 84⅜	200 do....... 25⅜
1000 do....... 84⅜	500 do....... 25⅜
300 do....... 84⅜	200 do....... 25⅜
100 Pacific Mail....... 42⅜	1000 do....... 25⅜
200 do....... 42⅜	200 do....... 25⅜
400 do....... 42⅜	400 do....... 25⅜
700 do....... 42⅜	200 do....... 25⅜
1300 do....... 42⅜	300 do....... 25⅜
600 do....... 42⅜	200 do....... 25⅜
1000 do....... 42⅜	900 do....... 25⅜
400 do....... 42⅜	500 do....... 26
500 do....... 42⅜	800 do....... 26⅜
800 do....... 42⅜	300 do....... 26⅜
900 do....... 42	200 do....... 26
800 do....... 41⅜	500 do....... 26⅜
700 do....... 41⅜	100 do....... 26⅜
300 do....... 41⅜	300 Rock Island....... 108⅜
300 do....... 41⅜	100 do....... 107⅜
200 do....... 41⅜	600 do....... 107⅜
100 do....... 41⅜	100 do.......s3. 107⅜
300 do....... 41⅜	100 do.......b3. 107⅜
200 do....... 41⅜	600 do....... 108
400 do....... 41⅜	200 do....... 107⅜
100 do....... 41⅜	200 St. Paul....... 54⅜
100 do....... 41⅜	100 do....... 54⅜
200 do....... 42	300 do....... 54⅜
300 do....... 42⅜	100 do....... 54⅜
100 do....... 43⅜	15 St. Paul Pref....... 73
400 do....... 43⅜	100 do....... 72⅜
100 do....... 42⅜	100 C., C. & I. C....... 30⅜
500 do....... 42⅜	100 do....... 29⅜
200 do....... 42⅜	500 do....... 29⅜
3100 do....... 42	100 do....... 29⅜
200 do....... 42⅜	100 do.......s3. 29⅜
200 do....... 42⅜	300 do....... 29⅜
100 do....... 42⅜	100 do....... 29⅜
1200 do....... 42⅜	400 Tol. & Wabash....... 67⅜
500 N. Y. C. & Hud....... 100⅜	200 B. H. & Erie....... 2⅜
1900 do....... 100⅜	500 Ohio & Miss....... 41⅜
1400 do....... 100⅜	400 do....... 41⅜
100 Erie Railway....... 63⅜	800 do....... 41⅜
400 do....... 63⅜	100 do....... 41⅜
100 Lake Shore.......b3. 90⅜	1200 do....... 41
1000 do....... 90⅜	200 do....... 40⅜
100 do....... 90⅜	300 do.......b3. 41
200 do....... 90⅜	100 do....... 41
700 do....... 90⅜	400 do.......s3. 41⅜
300 do....... 9 ⅜	100 do....... 41
100 do....... 90⅜	1000 do....... 40⅜
200 Panama....... 110	

TUESDAY, May 27—P. M.

The Gold speculation opened weak this morning, with sales at 118@117⅞ ℘ cent. At a late hour the demand improved, on a somewhat better look of the Foreign Exchanges, and the sales advanced to 118⅛@118¼ ℘ cent. The Exchange on London then became very flat, and left off at 108½@108⅝ ℘ cent. 60 days.

The Cash Gold was in good supply through the day from the *Bull* clique of the Gold Room, and if anything like a close *corner* is contemplated, it is not yet foreshadowed and will assuredly come without notice to the Street. There is still sufficient sensitiveness on the subject to dull the Foreign Exchanges, and to induce extra caution on the part of Importers, Bankers, and others who are compelled to employ Gold as the basis of their maturing settlements. The same sort of caution is noticed in regard to the credit of the parties from whom Gold is borrowed for immediate use, and with whom Gold contracts are made for the later Summer and the Fall months. There is a large business doing in the latter, the prevailing impression being in the direction of lower Gold after July and August.

The rates for Money are tending down, both on call loan and on prime paper. The Stock Brokers are accommodated at 5@6 ℘ cent. on call, and the Discount Brokers are placing favorite mercantile names at 6½@7 ℘ cent., and fair paper at 7½@8 ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange was steady on the Public Funds and on the established Railroad Mortgages. The Bankers for the Chesapeake and Ohio Company have advanced their 6 ℘ cent. Gold Mortgage to 88½ ℘ cent. and accrued interest. The Union Pacific first Mortgage fell off 1 ℘ cent. in sympathy with the fall in Land Grants, Incomes, and Common Stock, all of which were marked down on the Government proceeding against the Credit Mobilier.

The Share speculation broke down seriously on Union Pacific Stock and Pacific Mail Stock. The former was fairly "rattled down" to 26⅜ ℘ cent. on the Credit Mobilier suit, instituted by the Government, and directly against the opinion that if the Government *should* win, of which there is the greatest possible doubt, the advantage would insure indirectly to the Railroad Company. The Pacific Mail went below 42 ℘ cent. on the Street predictions as to what will be done at the annual election of Directors to-morrow. One opinion is that Mr. Stockwell will be thrown out of the management altogether; another is that he will be retained in the Direction, but a new President substituted with his consent; a third that Capt. Bradbury, an old and experienced ship-master in the service of the Company in its better days, will be invited to the Presidency.

Aside from the special weakness in Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, the Share list was dull without being greatly depressed, but the actual business done was not large, and at 4 o'clock P. M., when the Exchange closed, the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night. The Union Pacific Stock was lower than at any time during the day, and 4@4½ ℘ cent. below the last figure of Monday, and there was no recovery in Pacific Mail.

Closing Quotations—MAY 27.

	Monday.	Tuesday
United States New 5s	115⅞	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅛	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	121⅛	121⅛
American Gold	118⅛	118¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅜	100
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108
Pacific Mail	45⅜	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73	72⅜
St. Paul Common	54⅜	54⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅜	40⅞
Western Union Telegraph	85⅜	84⅜
Erie	62⅞	63⅜
Union Pacific	30⅜	26⅜
Lake Shore	90⅜	90⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	30⅞	29⅜
Toledo and Wabash	68⅜	67⅜
Harlem	130⅜	130
North-west	76	76

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ ct. reg., n., '81....... 119⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....... 119⅜
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81....... 122⅜	5-20 reg., '67....... 119
5-20 reg., '62....... 116⅜	5-20 coup., '67....... 121⅜
5-20 coup., '62....... 117	5-20 reg., '68....... 119⅜
Called bonds, '62....... 118⅜	5-20 coup., '68....... 120⅜
5-20 reg., '64....... 116⅜	10-40 reg....... 113⅜
5-20 coup., '64....... 117	10-40 coup....... 114⅜
5-20 reg., '65....... 116⅜	5s coup., '81....... 116⅜
5-20 coup., '65....... 118⅜	6s Currency....... 116⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....... 118⅜	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....... 80	Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O 18
Tenn. 6s, new....... 80	Ark. 7s, Miss. O.&R.R. 18
Va. 6s, old....... 43	Ohio 6s, '75....... 100
Va. 6s, new....... 50	Ohio 6s, 81....... 104
Va. 6s, cons. bds....... 53⅜	Ky. 6s....... 97⅜
N. Car. 6s, old....... 19	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77....... 95
N. Car. 6s, F. act, '66....... 18	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79....... 95
N. Car. 6s, F. act, '68....... 17	Mich. 6s, '78....... 95
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July....... 15⅜	Mich. 6s, '83....... 95
S. C. F. act, '63....... 16	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L. 106⅜
Mo. 6s....... 93⅜	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L. 106⅜
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is. 91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.113
La 6s....... 48	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
La 6s, new....... 40	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
Cal. 7s....... 115	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Cal. 7s, Large bds....... 115	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Connecticut 6s....... 102	N.Y. 6s, C.L., gold, '87.113
Rhode Island 6s....... 99	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.104
Ark. 6s, Funded....... 33	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.102⅜
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.is. 18	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.102⅜
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 18	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....... 134	Bank of N. A....... 100
Manhattan....... 151	Hanover....... 107
Merchants'....... 116	Metropolitan....... 135
Mechanics'....... 138	People's....... 140
Union....... 132	Continental....... 80⅜
America....... 155	St. Nicholas....... 109
City....... 255	Commonwealth....... 86
Tradesmen's....... 154	Imp's & Traders'....... 183
Fulton....... 150	Park....... 150⅜
Mechan's & Traders'. 121	First National....... 210
Gallatin National....... 120	Fourth National....... 112
State of New-York....... 110⅜	Ninth National....... 104
Commerce....... 114⅜	Oriental....... 165
Mech' Banking Assn. 98	Gold Exchange....... 112
Mercantile....... 132	German-American....... 100
American Exchange....... 109	

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1873.

Gold receipts	$306,993 03
Gold payments	94,768 38
Gold balance	41,469,523 09
Currency receipts	235,105 14
Currency payments	1,338,963 65
Currency balance	21,794,628 63
Customs	264,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97⅜	
City 6s, New	102⅜	102⅜
Camden and Amboy	120	120⅜
Pennsylvania Central	118⅜	118⅜
Reading	116⅜	116⅜
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅜
Catawissa Preferred	42⅜	42⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅜	25⅜
Northern Central	38⅜	
Lehigh Navigation	41⅜	42
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅜	94

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, have been to the currency value of $5,204,204.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1873.

☞ We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus Capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds, which can now be sold at unusually high prices, the following Securities of well-known character and established reputation, viz.:

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. BONDS—Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New-York City; Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1; issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, either Coupon or Registered. Price 88 1-2 and accrued interest. Secured by a First Mortgage on the main line of this great East and West Trunk Road, from Richmond to the Ohio River, 420 miles in length, now completed and doing a large and rapidly-increasing business.

Also, THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New-York City; Interest payable January 1 and July 1. Bonds of $1,000 each, Coupon or Registered—price 90 and accrued interest—secured by a First Mortgage on the Peninsula Division, from the Richmond Depot to the James River Docks and to Deep Water on the Chesapeake Bay, now in progress; the proposed Kanawha River Branch, and the Bridge to be built across the Ohio River at Huntington; in addition to which they are a lien upon the entire Road and equipment already completed at a cost of over $35,000,000, with a First Mortgage Debt of only $15,000,000. The rapid development of the business of the Road indicates that the earnings for the ensuing twelve months will not be less than $3,000,000, and for the succeeding year not less than $5,000,000.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Securities should, and must in time, take rank in the markets of the world with those of the Central Pacific.

We also buy and sell, at current market prices:

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. BONDS—Principal and Interest payable in Gold in New-York City; Interest payable January 1 and July 1; Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each; as sumed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company by consolidation.

Also, the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, as well known in all the principal money markets of the world as the Bonds of the United States Government.

We also deal in Government Bonds and other first-class Securities; receive deposits, on which we allow four per cent. interest; make collections, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ TEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

At present rate of gold, an investment of $10,000 in the
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
VERMONT DIVISION
OF THE
PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG R.R. TRUNK LINE
yields an annual interest of $880, and held to maturity
an annual rate of
10 PER CENT.

Issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, and limited to $20,000 per mile.

No security is greater than these FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly increasing income.

The building and management of the Road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment VERY PROFITABLE AND PERFECTLY SAFE.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Legal Holidays in this City.

The following is the act just passed by the Legislature in regard to legal holidays. The clause "with or without grace" included in its provisions is new to such enactments:

SECTION I. Section one of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange and promissory notes,'" passed April 23, 1870, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. The following days, namely, the 1st day of January, commonly called New Year's Day, the 22d day of February, the 4th day of July, the 25th day of December, any general election day, and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as a day of thanksgiving or as a day of fasting and prayer or other religious observance, the 30th day of May, to be known as decoration day, shall, for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes, made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays.

SEC. 2. Whenever any of the holidays mentioned in the first section of this act shall fall hereafter upon Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed and considered as the first day of the week, or Sunday, and a public holiday for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; and all bills of exchange, checks, and promissory notes which shall, with or without grace, become due and payable on Sunday, or any of the days mentioned in the preceding section, or on any Monday kept as aforesaid as a public holiday, shall be deemed to be due and payable on the business day next succeeding the day of their maturity.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any act done, or proceeding or suit instituted prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The American Institute of Architects—Opening Their New Rooms.

The new rooms of the American Institute of Architects, No. 128 Broadway, were formally opened yesterday afternoon. R. G. Hatfield presided, and a very large number of prominent architects were present. Five new members were admitted, as follows: E. L. Roberts, J. H. Giles, W. A. Potter, and A. Van Brunt, as practicing members, and F. A. Coburn as junior member. The Albany Committee, who, with the Board of Underwriters, has had charge of the Revised law on Buildings, now before the Legislature, reported progress. Rev. Dr. Osgood next delivered an address on the value of architecture, and referred to the duties of architects in cultivating a love among the American people for their sublime art, a love which, he said, was strong, although latent, in the hearts of the people. The American architects had done well whenever an opportunity served to display their talent, as was evidenced by the many beautiful gems which ornament the country; and he could foresee a grand future yet before them if they would only educate the people up to the proper standard. At the close of his remarks, which occupied nearly an hour, the reverend gentleman received a vote of thanks amid loud applause.

A Dangerous Lunatic.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, before Judge Davis and a jury, John H. Worthington was tried for assaulting, on the 10th of March last, with intent to kill, Hugh McNichol, a man with whom he boarded at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twelfth-street. The particulars of the case have been heretofore published in THE TIMES. The evidence of Worthington's employer and others was introduced to show the good character of the prisoner, and that he was subject to fits of insanity, during which he imagined that some one was following him with the intention of murdering him. By direction of the Court the jury acquitted him on the ground of insanity, and Judge Davis said that he should inquire into the expediency of sending him to the insane asylum to prevent his doing harm to others in the future.

A Family Fight and its Results.

William Wechench, a German dwarf, charged with attempting to stab his wife, on the evening of the 12th of the present month, was tried yesterday, before Judge Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. On the one side it was contended that the woman was in the habit of drinking a great deal, and that after a "spree" she was seized with a kind of fit, and that in one of these she assaulted her husband with a chair, and cut herself with a broken pane of glass. On the part of the prosecution the witnesses testified that the prisoner assaulted his wife and attempted to stab her, without provocation. The jury were out for some time, and finally came in with a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

A Charge of Stabbing—An Acquittal on the Ground of Self-Defense.

Charles Williams, indicted for felonious assault upon Thomas Dougherty, whom he stabbed in the thigh with a pair of dividers, on the night of May 16, was tried, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. It appeared that on the night mentioned the prisoner met the complainant and three other men, who were under the influence of liquor, at the corner of Pearl and Centre streets. They committed an assault upon Williams, it was claimed, and, there being four to one, the prisoner thought himself justified in using a sharp pair of dividers as a weapon of defense. The jury evidently thought so, too, for they promptly acquitted the prisoner on the ground of self-defense.

The Tweed Case Again Postponed.

It was announced, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, that there was still another postponement of the argument as to the special pleas to the fifteen indictments against Tweed. Mr. Phelps telegraphed from Albany, where he is now engaged in the Stokes case before the Court of Appeals, that he would not be able to be present in New-York this morning. Mr. Tremain being also in Albany, an adjournment was agreed to. Friday is the day now fixed upon for the argument.

Meeting of the Pacific Mail Directors.

A meeting of the Pacific Mail Directors was to have been held yesterday at the offices of the company, but a quorum could not be obtained. The speculators argued something unfavorable from this movement, and with this and other rumors broke the price of the stock from 45⅜ to 41⅞. It recovered at the close to 42⅛. The entire market suffered by the decline, and nearly every stock fell off in price.

NEW-JERSEY RAILWAYS.

The New Through Routes—Asa Packer's Coal Road—The New-Jersey and Delaware Central.

The consequence of the passage of the General Railroad law in the State of New-Jersey is already shown by the steps taken for the construction of the new roads between New-York and Philadelphia—one in the interest of the National, or "opposition," Company, and the other under the control of the old monopoly, now operated by the Pennsylvania Company. The National Company, it will be remembered, immediately upon the passage of the General law, filed their route, which was from Yardleyville, on the Delaware, through Trenton to Boundbrook, and thence, by way of Newark, to intersect with the New-Jersey Central and have its terminus at Communipaw. A portion of the route had already been surveyed, under the "Stanhope" charter of last year, and negotiations made for the purchase of the property, operations which were checked by the interposition of the courts, through injunction. All legal difficulties being removed by the new law, the work was at once resumed, the only delay having been for want of funds. This difficulty, it is now understood, has been obviated by the effecting of an arrangement in Philadelphia last week, when papers were signed relative to all the funds necessary to the speedy completion of the road from New-York to Philadelphia.

The New-Jersey Railway Company, as the other line is called, have no such difficulty, as they have heavy financial backers. They have placed two corps of engineers in the field to make a survey of the proposed route, who have commenced work at Waverley, near Newark, and are rapidly moving to the Delaware. The proposed road will cross the Pennsylvania or New-Jersey Railroad at Waverley, and thence over the meadows, and unite with the New-Jersey Road at West End, near Jersey City. The Delaware will be crossed at or near the present terminus of the Mercer and Somerset Railroad, near Yardleyville, the route running thence to Philadelphia in as direct a course as the nature of the ground will permit. So much of the track of the Mercer and Somerset Railroad as can be used without increasing the length of the line will be taken advantage of in the construction of the road, but the object being to secure the shortest possible route, an entirely new road-bed will be laid for the whole distance, if the surveys shall show that course to be desirable.

The construction of the road will be in every respect all that money, engineering skill and capacity can make it. The road will have a double track laid with steel rails, and all the bridges will be built of stone and iron. The amplest provision will be made for the safety of crossings, and the most approved system of signals will be adopted at the outset, and it is expected that the distance between the two cities will be made in two hours, or thereabouts. The road, when completed, will be operated by the Pennsylvania Company, to relieve the present road of the enormous traffic now passing over it, and especially to expedite Southern and Western passenger travel.

The Pennsylvania Company, at its late annual meeting, reported that a large amount of money would be needed to prosecute improvements in New-Jersey, and the construction of this new road is one of the contemplated projects. The company is also building enormous workshops on the Newark and Hackensack meadows, and carrying out a great enterprise at Harsimus Cove, where it is expected to build the largest railroad depot on the continent.

The New-Jersey Southern Road, heretofore used principally as a means of reaching Long Branch and the cranberry regions, is also to become a portion of a great southern route across Delaware to Maryland, where, it is understood, it will connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Road. It is under the control of Jay Gould, who will endeavor to make it a rival to the Erie, so long under his management.

Another important railroad enterprise in New-Jersey is the Easton and Amboy Road, under the management of Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, which is designed to form a new coal route across the State, with its terminus at Amboy, where extensive purchases have been made for a depot. At the late annual meeting the engineers reported that the work of construction is rapidly progressing, and that it will open up a new section of country. All the heavy work is under contract, and in a satisfactory state of advancement, and it is expected that by May 1, 1874, the company will have expended in round numbers $6,000,000, and will have the best coal road in New-Jersey. Upward of 3,000 laborers are engaged on the various sections, who are divided into three gangs, and work night and day, (except Sunday,) succeeding each other every eight hours. A local paper says:

> "The laborers employed are of various nationalities—Irish, German, Swede, Italian, and negroes. A capital opportunity is thus afforded in which to test the qualities and endurance of each race. The Irish prove to be the most efficient with the pick and shovel, while for the lighter occupations of carting and managing horses the negroes are most serviceable. The Italians, of which there are several hundred, are comparatively weak, being generally of slight build and without that muscular development possessed by the more hardy races, and they are consequently unable to perform as much labor as the others. It has been found best by the contractors not to keep the nationalities together, but to mix them up generally, so that we find gangs comprising all the various nativities working in unison. Under this system outbreaks occurred at the commencement of the work from time to time, but now all is harmonious. Another peculiarity of the Italians is that their diet is almost exclusively vegetable—meat, with the exception of eggs, being rejected. The wages paid varies from $1 50 to $1 75 per day."

These enterprises, with the settlement of the difficulties between the New-Jersey Central and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies, have given to railroad matters in New-Jersey a great impetus, and with New-York as the great entrepôt of the traffic upon these important projects, will make the Metropolis of the nation greater than ever, and soon give it a position unsurpassed, if not unequaled, by any other in the world.

Last week the New-Jersey and Delaware Central Company was organized under the general law, and elected Benjamin F. Smith, of New-York, as President, and R. S. Van Rensselaer, of Bordentown, N. J., Engineer. The latter gentleman has been for many years the Superintendent of one of the South Jersey roads. The enterprise is entirely new, and proposes a new connection between New-York and Washington, separate and distinct from all other railway corporations. The road is proposed to be built entire, from its terminus at a point opposite New-York, to Washington, employing steamers in crossing the bays. It is claimed to be twenty-one miles shorter between the two cities than by any other line of railroad in almost an air-line, and notwithstanding the crossing of the bays on steamers, it is said that passengers can be delivered in Washington in a shorter time than at present. The route of the proposed road is via Mount Holly, Pemberton, and Salem, in New-Jersey; Port Penn and Odessa, in Delaware, and onward in a direct line to Washington.

The Kent County Company, in Delaware, also organized last week, and will push their work forward.

This road forms an important link in the Jay Cooke new route from New-York which is now being rapidly constructed connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware Bay, Bombay Hook and Rock Hall being the objective points. The road from New-York, passing by Long Branch, and connecting with all the bathing points on the Jersey coast, is already built and in running order to the Delaware, opposite Bombay Hook. From the latter point to Rock Hall is about fifty miles, and will be in running order by the 1st of August. From Rock Hall to Baltimore is about twenty-two miles, by water, and it is reported a large first-class steam-boat is now being built that will make the distance in one and a half hours, taking over twenty-four loaded cars, and making the connection between Chicago and New-York, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, complete without breaking bulk.

Another important project is the South Mountain and Boston Road, to run from Hamburg, Sussex County, N. J., to the Delaware Water Gap, and thence through Warren and Sussex Counties to the New-York State line, where it will connect with a line running to Boston—being mainly designed as a coal road.

A Free Hospital for Children.

The St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children will be formally opened to-morrow, at the new building recently completed, No. 407 West Thirty-fourth-street. The institution is supported by and under the care of the Episcopal Church, and will supply a want long felt in this City.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

Offer for sale a limited number of the

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PERCENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota

RAILWAY COMPANY,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,

At which price they yield over 9 per cent., and are strongly recommended as a

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Bonds of this Company, secured on the Minnesota Division, marketed by us in the past have now taken a position as a favorite and established investment security, and are dealt in daily at the Stock Exchange.

The earnings of the Minnesota Division

In 1871 were	$571,010 27
In 1872	995,959 68
In 1873, estimated	1,500,000 00

The Bonds now offered are secured by a mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, from Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a distance of 116 miles.

As an independent enterprise, this line would be equally remunerative with the Minnesota Division; but, in addition to their being a mortgage on the Milwaukee Line, these Bonds are a lien also upon the Minnesota Division, and are thus even a better security than the Bonds sold in the past.

A small portion only of the entire mortgage remains unsold, and as soon as they are closed out, these Bonds and those of the Milwaukee Division must advance to or above par, the price attained by other Bonds of similar merit.

Parties exchanging Government Bonds at present exceptionally high prices will realize an increase of their principal of about one-third, and of income about one-half.

All marketable securities taken in exchange at current prices, without commission.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others solicited.

Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight. Certificates of Deposit bearing interest issued, available at all business centres.

Sight and telegraphic transfers on San Francisco.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

TO INVESTORS.

Seven per cent. stocks of the City and County of New-York; Brooklyn Public Park 7s; Jersey City seven per cent. Water Bonds. For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo. JOHN F. TRACY, President.

C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed after the 14th instant until the 2d day of June next.

A subsequent closing for the new stock subscriptions will be duly announced.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL RAILWAY Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of six Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, (No. 20 Nassau-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 20th of June, both inclusive.

J. M. COLEMAN, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 3 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company (for the election of President and six directors) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst., until the 3d of June, both inclusive.

J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.

E. L. FRANK,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, Commissioners.
EMERSON FOOTE,

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 2d.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG GAS COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y. May 12th, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for 1874, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 2, next, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 26 to June 2, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next.

The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the Company's office, No. 65 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

$2,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon *completed* road only that bonds are now offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an **absolutely perfect security.**

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

---

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a **Specialty** of County, City, and School District Bonds, **Guarantee Legality** of all Bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List. **THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS,** just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols.; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 NASSAU-ST.,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

OFFICE OF
U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1873.

Notice is hereby given to the purchasers of Gold at the sale to take place May 29, 1873, at this office, that payment therefor will be required to be made one-half in United States notes.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1873.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY: The Board of Directors announce to the stockholders that arrangements have been made by which it is proposed to establish, over the New-Jersey Southern Railroad and the connecting roads under its control, a new line between the cities of New-York and Baltimore.

Contracts have been entered into by which the control of the Vineland Railway Company, the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, the Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, and the Kent County Railroad Company, has been secured in the interest of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company.

It is proposed to build docks and wharves upon the Delaware and upon the Chesapeake for the accommodation of the traffic expected to be secured. Steamboats for the transportation of cars from New-York to Sandy Hook, and over the Delaware River, are building. Thirty-five miles of additional railroad in the States of Maryland and Delaware has also been contracted for.

The consolidation of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company with the Long Branch and Sea-Shore Railroad Company, the Pemberton and New-York Railroad Company, the Vineland Railway Company, and the Kent County Railroad Company, is also in contemplation.

With a view of consolidating the various mortgage liens upon these several roads, a new mortgage has been executed by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, known as its "consolidated mortgage," securing $7,000,000 of bonds. Of these bonds a sufficient amount has been set aside to be exchanged for the present mortgages lien upon the several roads, or in failure of making such exchange, to provide for their payment at maturity. Of the remaining bonds of this issue the directors now propose to issue $1,000,000, and they make this proposition to their stockholders, viz.: For every $800 paid in cash, in installments of thirty per cent. on the 16th of June, thirty per cent. on the 15th of July, and forty per cent. on the 15th of August, they will issue one bond of $1,000 of this consolidated mortgage issue, and also give ten shares of stock convertible into New-Jersey Southern Railroad stock at par, upon consolidation of the several companies.

This privilege is accorded to the stockholders in whose names the stock of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company stands registered at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1873, in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively. The amount of their subscription can be paid in full on the 16th day of June, and if so paid, a rebate of interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed.

The option to avail of this privilege must be expressed in writing, at the office of the company, in New-York City, on or before the 16th day of June, 1873. JAY GOULD, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this company will close on MONDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on THURSDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN F. COLE, Treasurer.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 23, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. City Bonds, viz.: $150,000 Permanent Water Loan, due 1904 and 1910; $500,000 Three-year Bonds.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, 10TH-AV., 53D AND 54TH STS., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1873.

THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE JUNE 1, OF THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS Of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner of Exchange-place and William-st., New-York City.

L. T. GRIFFITHS, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 261 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1873, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after June 2, at the office of the Company, No. 261 Broadway, New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 21, at 2 o'clock P. M. and reopen June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1873.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due 1st June, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York.

WM. TAINTOR, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. B. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.

Office 353 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS steam-boats JESSE HOYT and NORWALK, Dudley's Grove, Iona Island, Alderney Park, Myers' Grove, Raritan Beach, and Spring Hill Groves. Barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, ANNA, and others, with steamboats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamers leave daily, (Sunday included) from Spring-st., at 10, 2, and 5:15 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR LIGHT-VESSELS, TENDERS, &c.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 15, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1873, for furnishing and delivering such rations as may be called for for the light-vessels and tenders, and for rock light-stations, which are or shall be in this district, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1873, to the 30th June, 1874, inclusive—the rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at either New-London or New-York, as may be ordered, (and to be stated in the bid accordingly,) in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications which will form part of the contract, and of which copies may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for rations for light-vessels, supply-vessels, tenders, and rock light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

The right is reserved to reject all bids which may not be deemed advantageous to the interests of the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

J. H. STRONG, Com. U. S. N.,
L. H. Inspector, Third District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to section 3, chapter 335, of the Laws of 1873, proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record* for one year, in accordance with the specifications filed in the office of the Mayor of the City of New-York, in the City Hall in said City, will be received at said office until Tuesday, June 3, prox., at 12 o'clock noon, at which hour the bids will be opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each proposal will be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record*," and must be made in strict conformity to the specifications aforesaid.

The security required on the contract will be ten thousand dollars.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Counsel to the Corporation.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 16, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

J. H. STRONG, Com. U. S. N.,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 16, 1873.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in the River Hudson, between Albany and Troy, and between Albany and New-York, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

J. H. STRONG, Com. U. S. N.,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. WOODS and GEORGE WATTS, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of Joseph M. Woods and George Watts, of County of Hudson, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN KOLLE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court against Christian Kolle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW BONNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew Bonner, of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of June, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1873.

my21-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC R. SHAW and JAMES SHAY, bankrupts.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, John E. Jacobs, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Isaac R. Shaw and James Shay, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who were, to wit, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of Aaron Claflin and Henry A. Claflin, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated at New-York City the 14th day of May, A. D. 1873.

JOHN E. JACOBS, Assignee,
No. 21 Warren-street, New-York.

J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Attorneys,
No. 291 Broadway. my21-law3wW*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH REIMER, defendant.—Summons, for Relief. (Com. not ser.)—To Adolph Reimer, defendant above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 15th day of April, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 3 Pine-street, in the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1873.

W. B. WINTERTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap23-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF New-York.—ELIJAH M. SPERRY, plaintiff, against T. C. FARRAR, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.) To T. C. Farrar: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed this 18th day of May, 1873, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house therein, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 71 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty-three 50-100 dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1866, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 18, 1873.

L. B. BUNNELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap14-law6wW*

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evening from 5 to 7.
ASSETS, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank-books in English, French and German.
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK, chartered by the United States.
Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; money deposited on or before June 1, will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $3,152,069 92; Surplus, $238,442 49.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,
$1 60 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART NOTICE.

EXTRA IMPORTANT SALE OF EUROPEAN **OIL PAINTINGS** JUST IMPORTED,

Embracing fine specimens of the following artists: DAVID COL, E. VERBOECKHOVEN, ROBBE, FRAUSTADT, ROSIERSE, H. E. REYNTJENS, M. A. KOEK-KOEK, A. DILLENS, KUWASSEG, KRATKE, SCHAEFFELS, VAN DEN WYNGAERDT, DAMSCHROEDER, EVERSON, SPELTDORN, GERARD, FRANS LEBRET, KLUYVER, LIECKERT, SPOHLER, LA HOOSE, BURNIER, and many others, and of the American school, Kensett, Wm. Hart, Tait, W. T. Richards, Cropsey, David Johnson, Bricher, J. C. Nicoll.

The foreign pictures in this collection have been painted to the order of, or bought from, respectable dealers by Albert D'Huyvetter, Jr., of Antwerp, and are warranted originals.

The originality of the pictures in all cases to be determined by the artists or dealer from whom purchased, to prove which two months from day of sale will be allowed to the purchaser. Purchasers will please mention at time of payment if they desire to prove the originality, and if so, the purchaser's money will be deposited in the United States Trust Company, subject to their order and that of the auctioneer, and upon a certificate from the artist or dealer being produced, denying the originality, the purchaser's money, with interest and fifty per cent. additional, will be refunded. The expense of obtaining such certificate to be borne by the present owners if not as represented, and by the purchaser if as represented.

EDWARD SCHENCK.

The above will be sold at auction by
EDWARD SCHENCK,
ON
THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW,
May 28 and 29, at
NO. 60 LIBERTY-ST.,
Commencing at
12 O'CLOCK
EACH DAY.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery, and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

FINE ARTS.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF

OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,

now on exhibition at

SOMERVILLE GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH-AV.,

200 Oil Paintings, to be sold by auction on the

EVENINGS OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

29th and 30th May.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
BY
B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers,

of a large and splendid stock of Silver-ware and Ivory Handle and Silver-plated Table Cutlery, at store, No. 59 Liberty-st., five doors from Nassau.

Will continue DAILY, at 10½ o'clock, until all is sold.

The above stock consists of rich Tea Sets, (new styles,) Ice-pitchers, Salvers, Goblets, Mugs, Fruit-stands, Centerpieces, Epergnes, Cake-baskets, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle Casters, Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Card Receivers, &c.

ALSO FINE TABLE CUTLERY.

Every article warranted of the best and most celebrated manufacture. Stock to be sold in lots to suit buyers, and the attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the stock must be closed at once.

Per order. FRED. SMITH, Trustee.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

A very extensive and choice collection of books in nearly every department of literature, will be sold at auction during the current week, commencing MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock each afternoon. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 653 Broadway, near Bond-st., New-York.

By JOHN M. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

at public auction on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) at No 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 31, at 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, June 14, at 7½ A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 28 at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Java, Wednesday, May 28	Parthia, Saturday, May 31
*Cuba, Wed'day, June 4	Samaria, Sat'day, June 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 11	Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 14
*Algeria, Wed'day, June 18	Batavia, Sat'day, June 21
*Russia, Wed'day, June 25	Calabria, Sat'day, June 28

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Trinacria.....Wed., May 28	Australia.....Sat., June 14
California.....Sat., May 31	Columbia.....Wed., June 18
Caledonia.....Wed., June 4	Victoria.....Sat., June 21
India.....Sat., June 7	Assyria.....Wed., June 25
Olympia.....Wed., June 11	Anglia.....Sat., June 28

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers.	Wed. Steamers.
	Gold.	Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

N. B.—CALIFORNIA sails 10 A. M. May 31.

EXTRA STEAMER.

GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, and LONDONDERRY.
ANCHOR LINE.

Owing to the unprecedented demand for cabin passage by their steamers, will dispatch their elegant new steam-ship

ITALIA,

May 31, from Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

This steamer has very superior accommodations for saloon passengers. Cabin passage, $75; return tickets, $130, payable in currency.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents,
No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FRANCE, GRIGG..........Wed'day, May 28, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMSON..........Saturday, May 31, at 8½ A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, June 7, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN..........Saturday, June 14, at 3 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..........Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG.....Tuesday, June 3, at 10 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns..........$160 and $180, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN

STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

LAPLAND..........Saturday, May 31
LADY LYCETT..........Wednesday, June 18
ARRAGON..........Wednesday, July 9
GREAT WESTERN..........Wednesday, July 23
CORNWALL, (new steamer.)

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, May 29, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 31, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..........Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT...Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE..........DAURE...Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT..........Saturday, July 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........May 28, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr.....June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........June 25, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. ....July 2, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, May 27.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.).....May 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....June 5
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....June 12
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....June 19

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
and all other points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........May 28
GLAMORGAN..........June 18
PEMBROKE..........July 9
GLAMORGAN..........July 30

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

CABIN PASSENGERS FOR STEAMSHIP Pembroke to Cardiff on 28th inst., will be conveyed on board by the tug steamer leaving barge office, Whitehall, near South Ferry, at 2 P. M., of that day. A few eligible berths by above steam-ship still disengaged. Apply to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & Co., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

May 31.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. AUSTIN, for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco May 31, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, May 31, 1873, for Aspinwall. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.) For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla. CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, 31st inst.

For Hayti and Venezuela.
ARIEL, 1,200 tons. June 5.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 29, from Pier No 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS. Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, May 28.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 31.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

SAMANA.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. CARPENTER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS.
NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 23d..........	3:00 P.M.	Friday, 23d..........	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 24th..........	3:00 P.M.	Saturday, 24th..........	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th..........	3:00 P.M.	Monday, 26th..........	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th..........	3:00 P.M.	Tuesday, 27th..........	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th	3:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 28th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th..........	3:30 P.M.	Thursday, 29th..........	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 31st.....12:00	M.	Friday, 30th..........	10:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW, commencing May 31; leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st. north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

☞ Notice change of up-town landing.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st. Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 3:15 and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

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FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 341 Broadway; No. 329 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:30, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:30, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:30 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 9 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:23 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:23 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:2?, 6:50, 10:15, 11:05, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:5, 4:5?, 6:05, 8:44, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:50, 6:50, 11:07 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, May 12, trains will leave James-slip as follows: Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.

7:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor, mail and Rockaway excursion trains.

9:30 A. M., Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway excursion trains.

12 M., Rockaway express train.

3 P. M. Rockaway express train.

3:30 P. M., Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley express trains.

5 P. M., Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway express trains.

6 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation trains.

Trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York; and at Mineola with Hempstead.

On THURSDAYS a special train for St. John Land will leave James-slip at 9:30 A. M. Returning, will leave St. John Land at 5:47 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point as follows:

9 A. M., Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Hempstead excursion trains.

9:30 A. M., Rockaway excursion train.

12:30 P. M., Rockaway excursion train.

7 P. M., Northport and Rockaway trains.

7:30 P. M., Rockaway accommodation train.

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING

Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

THE ICE KING

Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators. 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing point in the warmest day of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF
THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR Manufacturing Company,
No. 1,184 BROADWAY, between 28th and 29th sts.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS.

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &C., AT
S. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

Warren Ward & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES,
LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &C.,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST. corner CROSBY.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs,

offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire, Nails, Hooks, &c., Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord, Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOL Ice, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

YACHTS AND YACHTING.

SPANISH CEDAR

FOR BOAT-BUILDERS, Mahogany, and all kinds Hard Wood, in Logs, Plank, Boards, and Veneers.

GEO. W. READ & CO.,

Mill and yard Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis-st., cor. 6th, E. R.